The Colonization Herald
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WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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From the National Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1838.

Nicholas Biddle, Esq., Philadelphia.

Dear Sir—You were kind enough to say that the facts which I mentioned to you the other evening respecting the importance of *Coal and Iron* to Pennsylvania, were of interest to you; and you also expressed a desire that I should commit them to paper, with any other matters that I might think interesting in relation to these minerals, chiefly in a commercial point of view.

My principal object being to show how vital the development of these minerals will be to the prosperity of this great state, I shall endeavor so to arrange the different branches of the subject as to give you as clear a notion of my views as possible.

First then, as to the extent of the coal fields with which we are so pre-eminently blessed—that of the bituminous coal extending from a point near to Towanda, in a line nearly parallel to the boundary line of the state of New York, as far as Warren, and thence south west to Sharon, on the Ohio state boundary. This forms very nearly the northern boundary of this great coal field in Pennsylvania. The southern boundary may be considered to stretch from the same starting point, through Lycoming county, north of Williamsport, to Farrandsville, and thence along the western declivity of the Alleghany mountain to Cumberland in Maryland. It will only be necessary to cast the eye upon the map to perceive that the area of this boundary embraces nearly, if not quite, a third part of the whole state. Besides this, we have bituminous coal in a circumscribed space on Broad Top mountain on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, and on Stoney creek in Dauphin county.

The anthracite coal fields are comparatively small when viewed in relation to that of the great bituminous coal field, but they are of greater commercial importance at this time.

The first, or that of Pottsville, commences near to the Lehigh, on the Mauch Chunk Company's lands, and filling up the valley between the Sharp and the Broad mountains, terminates some miles east of the Susquehanna, and is about sixty miles long, its greatest breadth being about five miles. In the section of the broadest part, which is at Pottsville, there are found between ninety and a hundred beds, nearly the whole of which it is likely will be found worth working. In the southern part of this coal field are found the valuable Red Ash beds.

The second anthracite coal field, or that of Shamokin, commences near the Lehigh, at Buck mountain, and terminates at the point of junction of the Big and Little Mahony, and is, perhaps, about the same width as the last.

The third anthracite coal field, or that of Wilkesbarre, commences near to Carbondale, and terminates at the Susquehanna near Nescopeck.

Having defined the limits of our coal fields, I would call your attention to the important agency this mineral has had in raising Great Britain to a state of prosperity such as no other nation has perhaps ever seen. Nearly all the British writers who have touched upon this subject, have given their testimony as to its being in fact the very basis of the wealth of the nation.

The following extracts are from M'Culloch, one of the most recent writers on the subject, and whose opinions have great weight:

"Of the different minerals (in Great Britain) that of coal is by far the most important and valuable of them all."

"It is hardly possible to exaggerate the advantages England derives from her vast beds of coal."

"Our coal mines are the principal sources and foundation of our manufacturing and commercial prosperity."

"Since the invention of the Steam Engine, coal has become of the highest importance as a moving power; and no nation, however favorably situated in other respects, not plentifully supplied with this mineral, need hope to rival those that are, in most branches of manufacturing industry. To what is the astonishing increase of Glasgow, Manchester, &c. and the comparatively stationary or declining state of Canterbury, Winchester, and other towns in the south of England to be ascribed? It cannot be pretended with any show of reason that the inhabitants of the former are any more ingenious, enterprising or industrious than those of the latter. The abundance and cheapness of coal in the north, and its scarcity in the south, is the real cause of this discrepancy. The citizens of Glasgow, Manchester, &c., are able at a small expense comparatively, to put the most powerful and complicated machinery in motion, and to produce results quite beyond the reach of those who have not the same command over coal, or as it happily has been defined, '*hoarded labor*.' Our coal mines have been sometimes called the '*Black Indies*,' and it is certain that they have conferred a thousand times more real advantage on us than we have derived from the conquest of the Mogul Empire, or than we should have reaped from the dominion of Mexico or Peru."

Mr. Porter, author of "Progress of the Nation," says, "it cannot be necessary to point out the many advantages which we derive from the possession of our coal mines, the source of greater riches than ever issued from the mines of Peru, or from the diamond grounds at the base of the Neela Mulla mountains. But for our command of fuel, the inventions of Watts and Arkwright would have been of small account, our iron mines must have long since ceased to be worked, and nearly every important branch of manufactures which we now possess must have been rendered impracticable, or at least have been conducted upon a comparatively insignificant scale."

The author of an able work, entitled "Fossil Fuel," does not overrate the importance of coal to England in the following extract. "The expenditure of coal in the generation of steam is an extremely interesting feature of its history, regarded as an element in our national capabilities, and, when speaking of industrial resources of the part which, by the economical conversion of her abundantly argillaceous carbonate of iron into cannon, Great Britain was enabled to take for good or for evil, in the late wars of Europe; and of the agency of steam, in enabling us to undersell the world in our manufactures, and to grow rich, despite a national debt of 800,000,000 sterling, when speaking on these and similar subjects, the essential consequence of our commodious and all but exhaustless collieries, is not always sufficiently taken into the account."

Professor Buckland, in the following extracts from his able work of the Bridgewater Treatises, seems equally impressed with the importance of coal. "The amount of work done in England has been supposed to be equivalent to that of 3 and 400,000,000 of men by direct labor, and we are almost astonished at the influence of coal and iron, and steam, upon the fate and fortunes of the human race. It is 1800 feet below the earth's surface—it rows, it pumps, it excavates, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it spins, it weaves, it prints." "We need no further evidence to show that the presence of coal is, in an especial degree, the foundation of increasing population, riches and power, and of improvement in almost every art which administers to the necessities and comforts of mankind. So admirably adapted to the benefit of the human race."

An able writer in the Penny Magazine says, "it is the chief source of our wealth and power, as the foundation of our manufacturing industry, and without such a supply of fuel, our iron, lead, tin and copper ores must have remained in their beds."

Bakewell, in his Geology, says, "I may be permitted to remark, that, however ancient the formation of coal and iron may have been, the frequent occurrence of these minerals together, both destined in future time to give to man an extensive empire over the elements and to contribute largely to his means of civilization and comfort, cannot fail to impress the reflecting mind with evidence of prospective designing intelligence."

In the examination before the Committee of the House of Lords, in 1830, Mr. Buddle, who is said to understand this subject better than any other man in Europe, stated as his opinion that the manufacturing interests of this country, colossal as is the fabric which it has raised, rests principally on no other basis than our fortunate position with regard to the rocks (carboniferous) of this series. Should our coal mines ever be exhausted, it would melt away at once, and it need not be said that the effect produced on private and domestic comfort would be equally fatal with the diminution of public wealth. We should lose many of the advantages of our high civilization, and much of our cultivated grounds must be shaded with forests, to afford fuel for the remnant of our present population."

Having given you the opinions of British geologists and political economists as to the vital importance of coal to the prosperity of that nation, let me call your attention to some of the facts which afford abundant evidence to sustain such unqualified opinions.

As to the quantity used, and the value, M'Culloch states the quantity of coal consumed and exported in 1836 to be 22,700,000 tons, valued at 7*s.* per ton—7,945,000*l.* This quantity, it has been stated some months since by Mr. Porter, from the chair of the Statistical Society of London, is much below the real amount, which he said he had reason to believe was 30,000,000 tons. This calculation, at two dollars per ton, gives the enormous production of 60,000,000 dollars per annum.

The annual trade from the Tyne and the Wear, including the home consumption, is about 4,200,000 tons—the trade from New Castle alone occupying, it is supposed, 1600 ships constantly. The Sunderland Herald has recently stated that there were building at that time at Sunderland and on the Wear, ninety-five ships, some of them of very large tonnage.

It has been mentioned before, that all the chief manufacturing cities were situated in the coal fields. The following table exhibits the large population and the rapid increase of the cities dependent on coal for manufactures:

	1811.	1831.
Manchester,	98,573	182,812
Liverpool,	94,376	165,175
Birmingham,	85,783	146,986
Leeds,	62,534	123,393
Bristol,	76,433	117,016
Sheffield,	35,840	59,011
New Castle on Tyne,	27,587	42,760
Merthyr Tydvil,	15,720	22,083
Wolverhampton,	14,836	24,782

Many other places could be named, but it is only necessary to draw a slightly undulating line from the mouth of the Tees to Exmouth, and you will have on the left the carboniferous rocks, and on the right the superior strata. On the one side will be found all the prosperous manufacturing towns, on the other scarcely an improving one.

The city of Glasgow in 1831 contained 202,000 inhabitants, and consumed then 437,000 tons of coal. As manufactures have greatly increased there since, particularly that of iron, the consumption has no doubt greatly increased, if not doubled, for Professor Thompson recently stated before the British Association at Liverpool, that 200,000 tons of iron were made in the vicinity of Glasgow within the previous twelve months.

In Leith alone the glass houses consume 40,000 tons of coal annually.

The consumption of coal for gas in London is enormous, being about 230,000 tons, yielding 2,400,000,000 cubic feet of gas, the light being equal to 160,000,000 pounds of mould candles.

In 1834, England exported to foreign countries 615,255 tons, 40,000 of which came to the United States.

The great amount of tonnage necessary for the transportation of coal has a highly beneficial effect on the commerce of Great Britain. It is that which makes the port of New Castle of so much importance, it being, according to M'Culloch "second in rank as a shipping port immediately after London."

The influence that coal has on the prosperity of Great Britain may be further illustrated by the immense number of machines it keeps in motion." "It has been calculated" Professor Buckland says, "that there are about 15,000 steam engines daily at work, and one of them is in Cornwall of 350 horse power and would require 1000 horses to be kept to produce the same work." In July 1835 there were 527 steam vessels belonging to her ports all of which were of course worked by coal. The number of ships which arrived with coal in London in 1829 was 7021, the wages of the masters and men being 55,640*l.* Since that year the trade has materially increased.

Mr. Buddle stated during his examination that 21,000 persons were engaged in the collieries on the Tyne and the Wear,

Long as coal has been used in England, (a duty of 6d was laid in 1379) its real value has not until within fifty years been properly appreciated. In 1582 Elizabeth obtained a lease of all the mines of Durham for 93 years for the annual rent of 90*l.* It has been recently stated that the Earl of Durham derives an annual revenue of 50,000*l.* from his mines. What relation this has to those rented by the Queen can only now of course be surmised.

In 1755 the land and mines for several miles around Merthyr Tydvil were let for 99 years for 200*l.* a year. That town is now the largest and most wealthy in Wales and in 1831 had over 22,000 inhabitants. I cannot find any statement of the quantity of coal raised in South Wales, but as the quantity of iron alone made there in 1836 was 355,000 tons, it certainly is not likely to be less than 4,000,000 tons. Mr. Coffin stated in 1829 that "twenty years previous there were hardly any coals shipped in Newport, perhaps not a thousand tons in the course of the year, whereas, at the period named, the shipment amounted collectively in that port alone, to nearly 1500 tons a day."

After what has been said above, it will not I think be denied that coal has been the important agent in placing Great Britain in her present pre-eminently prosperous state, and we may, I think, draw the conclusion that Pennsylvania will owe in a great measure her future prosperity to the abundant resources she possesses in the extent of her domain of the same mineral.

It is now apparent to the most casual observer, that the increased trade in coal has added much within a very few years to the value of property in Philadelphia. In 1825 the Schuylkill Navigation Company passed through their locks, 6,500 tons—in 1837 the amount was increased to 523,152 tons, being nearly 45 per cent. increase annually for 12 years. Within this period a new population has sprung up in Schuylkill county, the importance of which is evinced in the fact that the Post Office at Pottsville has become the third in importance within the state, being next to Pittsburgh. Already capitalists are in competition for this trade from Pottsville by erecting an expensive rail road nearly on the line of the canal. In the same ratio of increase for the next twelve years we would have 37,000,000 tons, an increase, however, quite impossible; it may be in that period 1,500,000 or 2,000,000.

The importance of the coal trade to Philadelphia is so evident that it seems scarcely necessary to touch upon that subject. It might, however, be called to mind, that some twelve years since a solitary wood shallop was only occasionally seen at the bridge wharf on the Schuylkill where now may sometimes be observed to arrive in a single tide 50 or 60 vessels from sea; the whole amount of coal shipped from there last year being 328,304 tons, by 3,070 vessels—in fact causing a new city to be built on the western front, while the line of the canal to Pottsville is kept in constant motion by about 800 canal boats. To this trade chiefly we owe the great increase of the shipping of Philadelphia, the number of arrivals last year being 8,185,* while during the two preceding years together, it was only 8,187. So far has the importance of this trade already gone beyond the calculations of the most sanguine, that those which were deemed formerly the most extravagant and wild, are now left far behind by reality. Confidence in the Schuylkill Navigation Company stock was so small as at one time to permit it to be sold at 30 dollars per share, while now it sells for about 170 dollars, which is unquestionably below its real value. Several colliers at Pottsville, who were considered enthusiasts in the early part of the business, offered to guaranty to the Company the passage of 10,000 tons through their locks per annum, provided their tolls were reduced—that tonnage was last year 523,152 tons!

In the coal fields we may naturally expect a very large population. The cheapness of fuel will induce manufacturers to erect their works near to the mines, and we may in time have there as industrious and teeming a population as in the coal fields of England and Wales.† Pennsylvania, having about four-fifths of the area of England and Wales, (the former having 43,950, and the latter 57,000 square miles,) and a soil equal in its natural qualities, there can be no reason why Pennsylvania might not in time nearly equal the present population of that kingdom.

IRON.

Having stated the importance and extent of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, it may be said with truth that iron is second only, as regards her mineral wealth, to coal. So widely are the various ores of iron diffused over the state that I believe there are very few counties which do not possess the means of making that metal, where the fuel can be obtained. In this respect nature has been more bountiful, it is believed, to our state than to any other; and, accompanying it as she has done with inexhaustible beds of coal, she has been doubly bountiful.

The counties in which it seems most abundant are Northampton, Berks, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Columbia, Lycoming, Clearfield, Centre, Huntingdon and Fayette. In these it seems to have been worked most advantageously, but, with the exception of the Clearfield Coke and Iron Company at Karthaus, only with charcoal.

In every part of the United States, however, the manufacture of iron is comparatively in an infant state; and although we make, it is supposed, in this state two-fifths of all that is made in the United States, it is not more than is produced by two establishments in South Wales, Crawshay & Co. and Guest & Co.,‡ their furnaces yielding together over 100,000 tons per annum.

The important influence which iron has in the prosperity and civilization of nations is admitted. In England this metal was worked at an early period, but it was not until during the 17th century that the quantity was so far diminished by the want of wood, as to require very large importations. So early as in 1619 attempts were made to smelt iron with bituminous coal, and Edward Lord Dudley in that year obtained a patent for the purpose; but his works were destroyed by the mob who were opposed to improvements such as they supposed likely to deprive them of work. It was not until 120 years after this period that iron was made by Coke at Colebrookdale, the quantity made in England having then been reduced to 17,000 tons, about twice that quantity being imported. From this period it increased agreeably to the following table:

In 1740,	17,000 tons
In 1750,	22,000 "
In 1788,	68,000 "
In 1796,	125,000 "
In 1806,	250,000 "
In 1820,	400,000 "
In 1828,	703,000 "
In 1836,	700,000 "

according to M'Culloch.

This last estimate is however, supposed to be materially short of the real amount. Mr. Porter, president of the Statistical Society of London, states the quantity to be at least 1,000,000 tons, and we can scarcely doubt this when we find that in South Wales there were 355,000 tons made in that year, and as we are assured by Professor Thompson, that 200,000 tons are made in the vicinity of Glasgow per annum.

M'Culloch estimates the exportation of iron from Great Britain, at 155,000 tons and the importation at 16,000.§ In 1806 the capital employed in making iron was estimated at 5,000,000*l.* The number of persons supported by it 200,000. In 1837 this author estimates the capital at 7,000,000*l.*

When coal, iron ore, and lime are found in proximation there may be seen a dense and thriving population. Merthyr Tydvil and the contiguous district, the seat of the immense works of Guest & Co., the largest in the Empire; of Crawshay & Co., Thompson & Co. &c., was about the middle of the last century, an insignificant village. In proof of this it is sufficient to state that in 1755 the land and mines for several miles round the village, the seat of the great works mentioned above, were let for ninety-nine years for 200*l.* per annum. In 1831 the population of Merthyr was 22,000.

* A part of this increase is owing to a new mode of entry at the Custom House.

† Staffordshire, about 90 square miles has 200,000 souls, nearly all of whom are engaged in mining or manufacturing. Land which was formerly an open common, is now, in some cases, selling for 5000 pounds per acre.

‡ This firm has recently refused £800,000 for their works.

§ Nearly all Swedish iron, for making steel, &c. &c.

It cannot be doubted that the manufacture of iron in England has been a most important part in the prosperity of that nation. Where the ore of iron is found with coal, there may be observed an industrious and wealthy population, such as in South Wales, Staffordshire, Birmingham, Glasgow, &c. This fact has induced the author of "Fossil Fuel," to say, that "the occurrence of the argillaceous carbonate of iron in immediate connection with coal seams, is a circumstance of immense importance as lying at the foundation of the manufacturing superiority of this country." And the same writer says "so important is iron to man that it has been said that in proportion to the intelligence and advancement of reason in nations is their iron works."

In the United States we have but few places where, happily, these minerals are situated in combination. The State of Pennsylvania in this respect is more fortunate than her neighbors,* as in the great western coal field we have frequently the argillaceous iron ores in connection with the beds of coal. Karthaus,† Blossburg, &c. are instances where this takes place and at the former locality the stratification is said to resemble that of Merthyr Tydvil in a very striking manner. In Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, bituminous coal and various iron ores have very recently been found in considerable quantity, and it is believed will lead to valuable results, there being two beds of coal, of three and four feet, within nine miles of the Susquehanna, a short distance above that town.

In regard to the quantity manufactured in the United States, we have the authority of the Convention at New York in 1831 to state it at that time to have been 191,536 tons of pig iron made in 239 furnaces in the previous year. One of the committee informs me that it was supposed that two-fifths of this amount was made in Pennsylvania, and that the quantity made in 1837 in all the states might be fairly taken at 250,000 tons, giving to this state the same ratio as before.

The great superiority which Great Britain possesses over the United States in regard to the quantity made, arises from the fact, that bituminous coal (a very much cheaper fuel than charcoal) being used there, and by which the yield of such furnace is greatly increased. In 1828, 278 furnaces in that country produced 703,184 tons, being 48 tons per week for each furnace, while in 1830, 239 furnaces in this country produced only 191,536 tons, being 15½ tons per week. The average of the British furnaces must now be greatly increased, as those of the largest size in South Wales are making over 100 tons, and it is said in some cases as high as 160 tons per week; the introduction of the hot blast having been very instrumental in the increased yield.

The recent discovery of Mr. Crane in South Wales, where the Anthracite prevails, in making iron of superior quality with that coal, is of great importance, and likely in a short time to create a very great change in the manufacturing of iron in Great Britain and in this country. Mr. C having had a furnace in blast for the last year making from thirty-five to forty tons per week, establishes the success of this desideratum. Should it ever happen, a thing not at all likely, that that Anthracite of Pennsylvania could not be made to answer, still there cannot be a doubt but that the most ample supply may be obtained by the use of our inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal.

Reviewing the foregoing fact, I think we may come safely to the conclusion that the destiny of Pennsylvania is a brilliant one. Nature certainly has done every thing for her, and it will depend upon the wisdom of her own citizens whether the period of her prosperity shall be retarded or accelerated.

Very truly your's, &c.

ISAAC LEA.

From the United States Gazette.

ON SMELTING IRON WITH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Mr. Editor—So many abortive attempts have been made to smelt ore with anthracite coal, that the practicability of doing it, *on a large scale, profitably*, has been by many persons considered very doubtful.

It may not, therefore, be uninteresting to your readers to lay before them the information contained in the extracts herewith given—merely premising that the letter from which one of the extracts is taken, is from a plain, practical man, whom the writer of this communication well knows, and in whose statement he has entire reliance.

The introduction of Mr. Crane's successful plan of operations, would be of inestimable advantage to Pennsylvania, by throwing open another wide field for the profitable employment of her labour and capital, and would be the means of pouring into the lap of this state—tribute from her sister states, for her *iron*—perhaps even as great as that she will receive from her coal trade; and what that will probably be, in *its maturity*, we may form some idea of from its developments now, in its infancy.

R. M. L.

April 10, 1838.

Extract of a letter, dated

"BANGOR, Wales, Feb. 7, 1838.

"I am now just returned from South Wales. I went to see Mr. George Crane's iron works, at Yniscedwin—making iron with anthracite coal. The coal is pure anthracite, it burns into gray ash, and makes a good fire in a grate. Mr. Crane very kindly received me, and took all pains with me in showing all the different departments of his works, and requested me to go among his workmen, and ask them any questions that I thought proper.

I stopped there to see them cast twice out of the cupola; where he used anthracite for smelting the iron stone. The blast is heated so hot that it melts lead as soon as it is applied to the place that is left for trying the heat of the blast.

I have plans of the stoves used for heating the blasts, likewise one of the cupola, and an account of the charges of mining, coal and limestone that they put in. All the above I got of Mr. Crane. He says if the agents, Messrs. —— ——, get a patent, he will send a man out with me to work the first furnace. I wish he may succeed in getting a patent. I am quite satisfied that we can make iron in America on the same principles, for we have got the same materials that they have here."

* At Cumberland in Maryland, these minerals are found together, and it has been recently stated that in Virginia near Richmond a large bed of ore has been found convenient to the coal.

† In the section of the stratification of hill at Karthaus, which is five hundred feet high from the surface of the river, we have, in the first three hundred feet from top, six seams of bituminous coal, making seventeen feet (one seam being six feet)—of iron ore, five seams, in the aggregate nine feet eight inches—lime stone, three feet—fire clay, two seams of four feet—fire stone, two feet. The remaining two hundred feet, and the stratification below the water level, have not been examined. The above sections prove that the various minerals so essential to the cheap manufacture of iron, are nearly the same here as those which exist at Merthyr.

ON THE SMELTING OF IRON WITH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Proceedings of the British Association.

On Monday, the first day of the meeting, the following communication "On the Smelting of Iron with Anthracite Coal," was made by Mr. George Crane, of the Yniscedwin Iron Works, to the Chemical Section of the British Association.

The great extent of the deposite of that description of fuel called anthracite, or stone coal, in the Mineral Basin of South Wales, accompanied as it is, with iron mine in great abundance, and of good quality, has long made it an object of great interest to parties connected with that district, to discover some method of applying that description of coal to smelting purposes. One of the earliest patents enrolled in this country for this object, was that of Mr. Martin, in 1804. From the mode detailed in his specification, there does not appear to have been any peculiarity in his process; he evidently expected to have succeeded in using this fuel by the only mode of blowing a furnace then known, that by cold blast. Another patent was taken out about twenty years afterwards, for a mode of forming a conglomerate coke, composed partly of the small of the anthracite veins, locally called culm, with a sufficient portion of the small of the bituminous, or binding veins, to cement the whole when coked in oven together; had this latter plan been attended with success, its application would of course have been limited to those localities where the two descriptions of coal were to be found near each other.

The Yniscedwin Iron Works, which are in my possession, are placed upon the anthracite formation. Until I discovered the method of applying this particular description of fuel to the smelting of iron ore, I was obliged to avail myself of the coal of the bituminous veins, obtained from the adjoining parish of Rhylybebil, for the supply of the blast furnaces at Yniscedwin. During the fourteen years in which I have been engaged in the iron trade of South Wales, I have had my attention anxiously directed to the application of anthracite coal to smelting purposes; and at different periods, at a large outlay, tried a variety of plans, but without success, until the idea occurred to me that a hot blast, upon the principle of Mr. Neilson's patent, might, by its great power, enable me to complete the combustion of this peculiar coal. I have now the pleasure of reporting to this meeting, that I have completely succeeded in the application of anthracite coal to the smelting of iron stone and ore.

That I have used no other fuel in a cupola blast furnace since the 7th of February last, and that the success of the experiment in the combination of hot, or heated air, with the coal in question, as fully detailed in the specification of my patent of improvement, enrolled in March last, has been in every respect of so satisfactory a description, whether with regard to the quantity of iron produced, the quality of such iron, and the economy of the processes, that I am now, and have been for the last three months, actively engaged in making the necessary preparations for the introduction of anthracite coal, instead of the coke of the bituminous veins, upon the whole of the blast furnaces which I at present have (three in number) at the Yniscedwin Iron Works: that I have renewed all mineral takings in the anthracite part of the basin for ninety-nine years, and that I have made arrangements in contemplation for a large extension of the work, in consequence of the perfect success which has resulted from the experiment.

One of the three furnaces at present on my establishment, is a small cupola furnace, which we call No. 2, built from the top to the hearth with fire-bricks only; this cupola is of the following dimensions:—Forty-one feet in its whole height, ten feet and a half across the boshes, and the walls of the thickness of two nine-inch bricks; the hearth three feet six inches square, and five feet deep. The two other furnaces which we call No. 1 and No. 3, are thick stone-walled furnaces. Some years since I found that this cupola furnace, No. 2, had on an average of a long period, (I concluded from the smallness of its dimensions and the thickness of its walls) taken so large an excess of minerals to the ton of iron produced, when compared with the quantity taken on the average of the same period by the stone-walled furnace, No. 1, standing within fifty feet of it, that I determined to erect a second furnace, similar to the latter one, in lieu of it.

The meeting will shortly understand why I am giving these details, which may appear not to be very interesting particulars. This cupola furnace, No. 2, not being at work when I arrived at the determination to try the experiment of the combination of the hot blast and anthracite coal upon the large scale; it was more convenient to put this furnace into blast for the purpose, rather than to interfere with the usual progress of my business by experimentalizing in either of the two other furnaces. The cupola furnace, No. 2, from the causes which I have before explained, had on the average of a long period taken cokes, the produce of five tons three cwt. of coal to the ton of pig iron, when the stone-walled furnaces had not required cokes to the ton of metal produced quite equal to four tons of coal. The consumption of iron stone and limestone had been greater in the former than in the latter description of furnace, but not to so great an extent.

I will make one other explanatory remark on this part of the subject. The two descriptions of furnaces have worked in so different a manner with the minerals of my neighborhood, that whilst the barrow of cokes, weighing about three and a half cwt. would take, when consumed in either of the stone-walled furnaces, a charge or burden of five to five and a half cwt. of calcined iron mine, of the descriptions obtained in my neighborhood, according to the kind of iron which I was desirous of producing, the same barrow of cokes in the No. 2 cupola, or thin-walled furnace would only carry from three to three and a half cwt. of calcined mine of the same kind. Under these disadvantageous circumstances, I have actually produced from the No. 2 cupola furnace the ton of iron in the smelting process, on the average of three months with less than twenty-seven cwt. of anthracite coal. The heating of the blast, and the calcination of the mine require, of course, upon my plan, the same quantity of fuel, which is necessary for the like processes in other establishments.

With regard to the quantity of iron produced, the result which I have to report is equally satisfactory. I must not, however, omit to mention that for the greater convenience of filling this cupola furnace No. 2, from an adjacent gallery, previous to the commencement of my anthracite experiment, I raised it in height from thirty-six feet six inches to forty-one feet; this might have had some effect upon reducing the excess of the consumption of fuel when compared with that which had taken place in the No. 1, and might have increased its power of smelting with my blast of one quarter pound upon the square inch pressure, only from its former average of twenty-two tons to twenty-four. Since I have adopted the use of anthracite coal combined with hot air, my make in the No. 2 cupola furnace, with the same pressure of blast only, has

ranged from thirty to thirty-four and thirty-six tons, and one week we actually tapped within three cwt. of thirty-nine tons of grey iron from this furnace; its present weekly average may be expected to range from thirty-five to thirty-six tons.

With respect to the quality of the iron produced by the combination of hot blast and anthracite coal, the result which I have to communicate will be very satisfactory. It is well known in my neighborhood that my cold blast iron for all purposes, where great strength was required, was never deemed inferior to any smelted in South Wales; that which I have hitherto produced with hot blast and anthracite coal is, however, decidedly stronger than any other before smelted at the Yniscedwin Iron Works.

Relying upon the representations of chemists, that anthracite coal is almost entirely composed of pure carbon, I have always indulged the hope, that in the event of my ever succeeding in discovering a method of applying this fuel to smelting purposes, that I should be able to produce a quality of iron not very dissimilar to that formerly obtained by smelting with charcoal; how far the expectation will be realized, further experience must prove; but, as far as my experience of the quality of this particular description of iron up to the present time has gone, I am sanguine with respect to the result. I shall be happy at any time to offer every facility in my power to any parties who may be deputed by this association, or by any other scientific body, to thoroughly investigate this important subject.

If I have not trespassed already too long upon the time of the section, its members may not be uninterested in being informed in what manner the idea first occurred to me of applying heated blast to anthracite coal. One evening after I had placed a piece of it upon my parlor fire, (which had before been made up with bituminous coal) and had allowed it to arrive at a red heat, upon my allowing as fierce a blast to this piece of coal as I could raise from a pair of bellows, I noticed the appearance of a black mark or spot upon that part of it where the air impigned upon it; on my continuing the like rapid current, in the same direction, I shortly blew the fire out of it. I at once perceived that the effect of the strength of the current of air, when cold, which we of necessity are obliged to blow into our furnaces to secure the passage of the blast through the high and dense column of materials contained in an erection like a blast furnace, instead of encouraging ignition, was actually unfavorable to it. On giving the thing but a moment's reflection, the question promptly occurred to me, what would be the effect of turning a blast into a furnace upon this coal, which would itself burn—which would itself melt lead? I at once determined that it was a thought which was really worthy mature reflection. The further consideration which I gave to the matter, and the further experiments which I shortly afterwards instituted, (which were continued at a great expense for some months,) have at length been crowned with full success, which I have now had the pleasure of reporting to this meeting.

The anthracite formation probably occupies about one-third of the Mineral Basin of South Wales; it commences near the upper part of the vale of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, and proceeds in a westwardly direction through the remainder of that county, thence through that of Carmarthen, and crops out, as I am informed, in the sea, in St. Judes Bay, after passing through a considerable portion of the county of Pembroke. It is likewise to be found in France, Austria, Bohemia, and Sardinia, in the old world; and very large deposits of it have been already discovered on the continent of America, particularly in the state of Pennsylvania.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA.

Arranged in Chronological Order.

North America was discovered in the reign of Henry VII., a period when the arts and sciences had made very considerable progress in Europe. Many of the first adventurers were men of genius and learning, and were careful to preserve authentic records of such of their proceedings as would be interesting to posterity. These records afford ample documents for American historians. Perhaps no people on the globe can trace the history of their origin and progress with so much precision as the inhabitants of North America; particularly that part of them who inhabit the territory of the United States.

The following will show the chronological order in which the first settlements were made in North America:

Names of Places.	When settled.	By whom.
Quebec,	1608	By the French.
Virginia,	1610	By Lord De la War.
Newfoundland,	1610	By Governor John Guy.
New York,	1612	By the Dutch at Albany.
New Jersey,	1618	By do at Bergen.
Plymouth,	1620	By part of Mr. Robinson's congregation.
New Hampshire,	1623	By a small English colony near the mouth of Piscataqua river.
Delaware, Pennsylvania,	1627	By the Swedes & Fins.
Mass. Bay,	1628	By Capt. J. Endicot and Company.
Maryland,	1633	By Lord Baltimore with a colony of Roman Catholics.
Connecticut,	1635	By Mr. Fenwick, at Saybrook, near the mouth of Connecticut river.
Rhode Island,	1635	By Roger Williams and his persecuted brethren.
New Jersey,	1664	Granted to the Duke of York, by Charles II., and made a distinct government, and settled sometime before this by the English.
South Carolina,	1669	By Governor Sayle.
Pennsylvania	1682	By William Penn, with a colony of Quakers.
North Carolina,	1710	By a number of Palatines from Germany.
do. do.	1728	Erected into a separate government.
Georgia,	1732	By General Oglethorp.
Territory South of Ohio, about	1750	By Col. Wood and others.
Kentucky,	1773	By Col. Daniel Boon.
Vermont, about	1764	By emigrants from Connecticut and other parts of New England.
Territory N. W. of Ohio river,	1787	By the Ohio and other companies.
Tennessee,	1789	Became a separate government many years before.
do.	1796	Became an independent state.

The above dates are generally from the periods when the first permanent settlements were made.—*New York Evangelist.*

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This body which met in Augusta on Monday the second of April, was attended by a large and very respectable delegation.

Delegates attended from Norfolk, Va., Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C., several towns and villages in S. Carolina and Georgia, Montgomery, Ala. and Florida.

Col. Thomas B. King of Georgia was appointed President, and M. W. Cocke, Secretary.

On motion of Gen. Hayne, a committee of 24 was appointed to report matters for the accommodation of the convention.

April 3d.

Gen. Hayne, from the committee, made a lengthy report, of great clearness and ability, on the subject of the objects of the convention, accompanied by a set of resolutions. The report being read,

Mr. Memminger rose and addressed the convention in a speech of considerable length and of eminent ability, on the causes which have conspired to break down the direct foreign trade of the south, and the remedies to be resorted to, to revive it.

Judge Longstreet followed Mr. Memminger, and addressed the convention for some time.

Judge McDonald also addressed the convention, and proposed a substitute for some of the resolutions of the committee, so as to recommend the incorporation of a Bank in the south of forty millions capital, but after some discussion between Mr. Milson, Mr. Cumming and himself, he withdrew it.

After a good deal of discussion upon the different resolutions and amendments offered to them, they were finally passed, in the following form:

1. *Resolved*, That a direct trade is the natural channel of communication between nations, which offer to each other the best market for their natural productions; and that the intervention of a third party must operate as a tax upon the exchanges between them.

2. *Resolved*, That the southern and south-western states of this Union afford those staples with which are purchased nearly the whole foreign imports of the country; that they are the consumers of a large portion of these imports, and ought naturally themselves to furnish the channel through which the exchange is made; that on no occasion have their citizens been found incapable of maintaining themselves in a fair competition with other schemes, and that the diversion of their trade from its natural channels, must have been brought about by the unequal action of the federal government, or by the abstraction of our people towards other pursuits.

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention such a state of things should no longer continue; that the present condition of the commercial relations of the country, and the disruption of the existing channels of trade, afford an opportunity of breaking down the trammels which have so long fettered our commerce, and of restoring to the south its natural advantages; and that it is incumbent upon every man, who has at heart the good of his country, to lend his best exertions to the promotion of these objects and to establish our trade upon a sound and permanent basis.

4. *Resolved*, That this convention is fully aware of the difficulties to be overcome in the prosecution of their enterprise; but nothing daunted thereby, and fully relying upon the public spirit and zealous cooperation of their fellow citizens, they are determined to advance with untiring perseverance; and with that view do earnestly recommend the adoption of the following measures:

1. That an effort should be made to afford to the importers and purchasers at southern seaports, the same facilities which are offered elsewhere, and with this view it is recommended that the banks in the seaports should immediately apply a portion of their respective capitals to the purchase of foreign exchange, and to the procurement of credits or funds in Europe; and that they should afford the use of the same to the importing merchant upon a discount or collateral pledge of such good paper as he may take from the merchants of the interior, and that this accommodation be afforded as well upon paper having more than six months to run, as upon that having less; and that the banks of the interior co-operate, by collecting and remitting the proceeds of such paper to the banks on the sea coast, that they maintain the credit of their bills and keep down the exchanges, by redeeming their own paper at the sea-ports; and that on the other hand, the banks in the southern Atlantic cities make arrangements by which the notes of all of them shall be at par in each.

2. That with a view to the important subject of equalizing the exchanges between southern and south-western states and territories, this convention earnestly recommend to the various banks of the principal cities of the two states, or such as may be conveniently located, to receive the bills of each other in their general business and to adopt such arrangements for settlements, at short periods, as they may deem suitable and proper; the banks against whom the balance should fail to furnish funds for settling the same, or to pay an interest of six per cent. from the period of settlement, and that a committee of five be appointed to take such measures as in their judgment will carry fully into effect the preceding recommendations.

3. That the merchants of the south and south-west be earnestly recommended to give preferences to the importers in their markets, and that they afford them an opportunity of fair competition with other sections, by making their first calls for purchases at southern and south western sea-ports; and on the other hand, that the merchants at the sea-ports shall forthwith set about importing such stocks of goods as will ensure at fair rates a supply to the demand from the merchants of the interior.

4. That an earnest and united effort should be made to draw home the capital invested by the south in banks and companies abroad; and to employ the same, together with such surplus capital as exists at home, in mercantile operations; and that with this view men of influence and character be earnestly invited to afford the benefit of their example, by entering into limited partnerships, under the laws lately passed by the states of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida.

5. That this convention cannot but view with deep regret, the neglect of all commercial pursuits which has hitherto prevailed among the youth of our country, and which has necessarily thrown its most important interests into the hands of those who by feeling and habit are led into commercial connexions elsewhere. This convention, therefore, cannot too earnestly recommend the speedy adoption by all their fellow citizens of measures to introduce commercial education among our youth; to train them up to habits of business, and thereby to establish a body of merchants whose every interest and feeling shall be centred in the country which has reared and sustained them.

5. *Resolved*, That this convention is of opinion that the establishment, by manufacturers in foreign countries, of agencies in the chief southern ports, for the sale of the various articles exported by them to the United States, would conduce to the restoration of the direct foreign trade of the south, and that similar establishments for the sale of domestic manufactures would also be desirable.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the south and south-western states, urging upon them the expediency of giving their hearty co-operation in the accomplishment of the great object of this convention.

7. *Resolved*, That when this convention adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet at Augusta on the third Monday in October next, and that a committee of correspondence be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take the proper measures to enlist the feelings of the people and secure a cordial co-operation on the part of the states interested in the objects of this convention, and to secure a full representation from every part of those states.

8. *Resolved*, That it is recommended to the members of this convention, to assemble the citizens of their counties or districts, and place before them their proceedings, and urge upon them the expediency of promoting the measures recommended by this convention, and particularly of forming limited partnerships, under the laws passed by the southern states as aforesaid.

9. Whereas the completion of the line of communication by rail-roads, connecting the southern Atlantic cities with the great valley of the Mississippi, is the most prominent and efficient measure to promote the useful and patriotic objects which has called this convention together, therefore,

Resolved, That this convention is deeply and solemnly impressed with the transcendent importance of the great works of internal improvement which are intended to effect this intercommunication, and do most earnestly invoke the people of the southern and south-western states to bring all their energies and resources to bear upon this vital point, not doubting that such efforts will crown with brilliant success the noble enterprise.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney,

Resolved, That the members of this convention, in recommending the aforesaid resolutions to their constituents of the southern and south-western states, will afford to them the most undoubted pledge of their sincerity, by adopting them as a rule of their own conduct, hereby declaring in the most solemn manner, in the temple of the Most High, that in all commercial dealings they will give preference to the direct importer and zealously endeavor, in all cases, to carry out the views and recommendations of this convention.

Votes of thanks to the Presbyterian Church—to the citizens of Augusta—to the President of the convention—to the Secretary—and to the chairman of the committee of thirty-one, were severally unanimously adopted.

Mr. Boyce moved that the proceedings be printed at the expense of the Charleston delegation under authority of the convention.

Mr. Memminger moved that the President have time to appoint the various committees under the resolutions and announce them through the public Gazettes.

The convention then adjourned *sine die.—Southern Christian Herald.*

For the Colonization Herald.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF EDINA AND BASSA COVE.

The citizens of Edina shortly after the arrival of Governor Matthias, having become citizens of the colony of Bassa Cove, the political wants and relations of the colony to the government became thereby extended and increased, and upon a survey of the existing state of affairs, the Governor finding that the buildings intended for the despatch of public business required to be enlarged and increased, immediately determined on appealing to the people themselves to aid in the matter, as well to interest them in the prosperity of the colony, as to relieve the Colonization Societies of the whole expense. To that end a meeting of the citizens was called on the 4th of September, to lay before them the necessity of a permanent and regular revenue arising out of themselves, and to obtain their views on the subject. The call was promptly met, and the meeting well attended. The meeting was opened by prayer, and after stating the object for which he had called them together, the Governor informed them that now they were about to assume the form and character of an independent State Government, and hoped they would all come forward and act like men fully sensible of the important bearing the object in view would have on their political existence, and the elevated position they were about to assume in the eyes of the world, and their coloured brethren in the United States. That leaving out all narrow selfish views, they would act as became freemen and the founders of a future nation.

It was evident throughout the whole assembly that the appeal was cordially and warmly responded to, and many seemed anxious to express the feelings of their minds. The following resolution was immediately moved and seconded.

Resolved, That we be taxed for the promotion of our colonial prosperity to the utmost of our abilities.

While the motion was in consideration some of the older settlers, who had watched the progress of the colony from its earliest infancy, rose and remarked that brighter prospects were now beginning to dawn upon them. That the object which they had long desired and prayed for, was about to be realized, when they should stand forth as the United States of Liberia. They could now lay down in their graves in peace, with a well-grounded hope that all their toil and sufferings had not been in vain. They could now behold their children emerging from out of the dark mist which had so long enshrouded their forefathers, and become citizens of states with guaranteed rights and privileges, pledged to them on the faith and in the face of the world, and standing forth among the civilized nations of the world as "*men and as brethren*," for which they thanked the colonization societies. Therefore, they would willingly be taxed to secure such a desirable object. Such were the sentiments of all that expressed themselves. The resolution was passed unanimously. In the next resolution to determine the amount of taxation, they evinced a wise and prudent caution, in making sure that they passed a resolution which they could fulfil, remarking that resolutions generally were more easily made than kept. It was finally determined that 2 per cent. on real estate be the amount. A poll tax was fixed at $2 for each person liable thereto.

The Governor expressed himself highly satisfied and pleased with the unanimity which had prevailed, and the promptitude with which they had met, and conceded with his views, and pointed out the beneficial effects which such a fact would procure for them abroad, and the undeniable evidence which the circumstance furnished, that they cheerfully contributed in any way required for the advancement of any measure calculated to advance their prosperity. He concluded by making some remarks on the importance and absolute necessity of agriculture, and suggested to them the propriety of passing an unanimous resolution, that in the ensuing dry season they would promote farming with renewed and redoubled vigour. The resolution was moved and passed accordingly. They assured the Governor that sad experience had fully proved to them the folly and inefficiency of trading, and were ready to abandon it.

On the whole the people conducted themselves with the highest decorum and propriety, and exhibited in their remarks minds capable of being trained to any exertion of manly enterprize and intellectual correctness. No one who had seen the same sort of people congregated together in the United States, for any purpose whatever, but would at once admit, that the changes of place and circumstances, bade fair to call forth energies which an unfortunate and inevitable influence had kept depressed and paralyzed. The abolitionist may persuade and assure them of contingencies which must or rather *may* happen in America, as a cure for all their evils; but the colonizationist can point to such facts as the present, as a *practical* earnest of the wisdom of his plans and the triumph of his cause.

Bassa Cove, Sept. 6, 1837.

For the Colonization Herald.

A circular addressed to the clergy of Pennsylvania has lately been issued by the anti-slavery society, and has called forth a very prompt reply from one of the reverend gentlemen to whom it was sent. On looking over this circular, we are at a loss whether to smile at the self satisfied air with which its framers take upon them the duty of instructing "their teachers," or to be provoked at the effrontery with which they recommend a violation of the laws of the land, and threaten those who shall dare to hesitate with speedy punishment.

What possible end can the society hope to effect by such a course? The majority of those who receive their address will probably very quietly use the same as shaving paper, merely wondering who these self-constituted monitors can be! Others will be roused to consider the natural tendency of the principles inculcated in the circular, and finding them so false, so dangerous and so bold, will conclude from henceforth to give all their influence towards opposing the extension of them—while hardly one, we may well conclude, will be at all influenced on the points which are so foolishly advocated. Thus the gain of the society is nothing; their loss, the price of printing, and the small degree of confidence which they may once have possessed. It is not the purpose of this brief notice to follow out all the errors and dangerous principles contained in the address. A quotation, however, from scripture, demands attention. The committee quote Deut. xxiii. 15. "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee." Had they turned back a few chapters, they would have found another precept concerning a disobedient son, that he should be stoned to death (Deut. xxi. 21.) If one law binds us, surely both do! If the Levitical code is to be our rule, we must follow up the protection of the runaway slave, by stoning the rebellious son! What folly to quote scripture thus falsely, and wrest it from its true purpose. Is the cause of the negro only to be advocated by the perversions of God's word! It is not necessary to argue that slavery was countenanced by the Levitical code, nor that the law above quoted had reference simply to those slaves who fled from an *idolatrous* people, and took refuge among the *worshippers of the true God*, which is the view of the ablest commentators. These points are not pressed, because the writer feels that slavery as it now exists among us, is a great curse, and because he hopes the day is not far distant when this evil may depart from the land. But the writer could not forbear pointing out one of the various errors of this address, in the humble hope that some few may be led to see the rotten foundation on which *abolition* is building its fortress, and thus (truly interested in the cause of the suffering slave,) be induced to help on by all means in their power, those scriptural and hopeful plans of the society engaged in the work of colonization.

H. J. M.

For the Colonization Herald.

SLAVERY IN ANCIENT TIMES.

NO. VI.

At an early period in Rome all slaves manumitted by a Roman became citizens of his tribe; they were, however, considered of an inferior order, and remained under various disabilities. The proper rank of the freedmen was long the subject of much discussion and contest, but they were finally confined to the two lowest of the city tribes. They were not received into the army except in cases of great emergency until the reign of Augustus. A law of Valentinian excluded them for a time at once from the army and all public honors, but this did not continue long in force. The received opinion was, that they were not legally admissible to the senate; yet in times of trouble and corruption, some forced their way into that assembly. The Emperors Appius and Claudius even appointed some to that high rank, and Livy contends there was no law against it. They were long deemed ineligible to the consulship, and other high offices, even after these had been made open to plebeians. No obstacle was opposed to their acting as lawyers. They were not allowed to use litters within the city, and the public baths allotted to them, though splendid, were separated from those used even by plebeians. Freed persons might freely intermarry with the higher ranks of citizens, but the Sapian law forbade a Senator or his son to marry a freedwoman or the daughter of a freedman. Such privileges were however, specially conferred on freed persons. Augustus did not invite freedmen to his table; and till after his death they were not admitted into the best society of Rome. The feeling against freedmen was not extinct in the time of the elder Pliny, who complains of the honors paid to them. The full rank and privileges of the highest citizenship, (*ingenuitas*) were sometimes granted to freedmen by the Emperor, which gave them a passport through all the barriers which society opposed to them; and finally Justinian empowered masters to bestow all these privileges at once in the act of emancipation.

The morals of the females of the higher classes were guarded by various laws, but those of freedwomen were left wholly in their own charge; nay, it was openly declared that their conduct was not worthy of legislative regard, and they were not allowed to assume the dress of honest matrons. It is not to be wondered, therefore, as they had had no credit for virtue, if they furnished some of the most flagrant instances of the contrary.

Although Augustus did not admit freedmen to his table, he received those who were children of such, among whom may be reckoned Horace, who was a favorite. The second descent was admitted to the senate, and the orders of nobility; but more anciently it required three descents to run out all the tainted blood.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1838.

COLONIZATION DOCUMENTS.

We have now before us "The Fourth Annual Report of the Constitution of the Female Society of the City of New York, for the support of Schools in Africa," read at its anniversary meeting on the first of February. As it is our intention to transfer this report to our columns, we shall not attempt an analysis of its contents.

The African Repository for January and February is on our table, and will furnish matter for extract and comment.

We have lately received a closely printed pamphlet of forty-five pages, consisting of "Addresses delivered at the Sixth Anniversary meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held at Annapolis, February 2d, 1838." From these we propose to cull matter for encouragement and exhortation to laborers in the good cause. The doctrine, that colonization is the grand conservative principle of the Union, is becoming daily more obvious to patriotic minds in all parts of the Union, and is more or less distinctly affirmed in most of the colonization meetings, whose proceedings have been published. The position is clearly laid down by Mr. Calbreth, whose address is contained in the pamphlet before us.

CLERICAL REBUKES.

In a recent number of the Herald we introduced a letter of the rector of St. Stephen's church in this city, in reply to the circular address of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of this state.

In another column of the present number will be seen a few strictures on this said address, by another reverend gentleman, also a pastor to one of the Episcopal churches. We hope that he will continue what he has so well begun—an exposure of the contradictions and absurdities of these self-appointed advisers of those whom they admit to be their "teachers." Our correspondent does his work with such ease, and at the same time so effectually, that we feel as if we had a positive claim on him to perform that which, whilst it so much benefits others, seems to be so little of a task to him.

Through the kindness of a friend, we have had an opportunity of perusing a Sermon, delivered by the Rev. Edward Kingsford, which was published by request of several members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It is entitled "The Claims of Abolitionism upon the Church of Christ, candidly examined," and was delivered at the Baptist church, Harrisburg, on the morning of Sabbath, February 18th, 1838.

The preacher shows very conclusively, and with that temperance and discretion so becoming to his class, that the doctrines and practices of abolitionism are utterly at variance with the spirit and precepts of Christianity, as inculcated by the Saviour himself and his Apostles. The circulation of this sermon among the churches would be of great service, by preserving the healthy tone of religious sentiment and action on the engrossing question of emancipation. For ourselves, we shall return to, and perhaps draw from its pages ere long.

The letter of Mr. Lea, on our first page, in which the mineral wealth of Pennsylvania is indicated, without being fully set forth, as its author would have done had he supposed such extensive circulation would be given to his remarks, will be read with profit, not only by Pennsylvanians, but by the citizens of other states, in which nature has been similarly bountiful. Connected with the subject, and referred to by Mr. Lea, is the communication of Mr. Crane, of Wales, to the British Association, in which the latter details his success in the manufacture of iron with anthracite coal. This will, also, be found on our first page.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The long article consisting of the account of the meeting and resolutions of the Southern Commercial Convention on our second page, cannot be deemed irrelevant from our plan. The Report of the Convention will perhaps also find a place in our columns. These documents have a double interest; both as respects trade and the policy and the views of at least a portion of citizens of the south respecting their institutions of slavery. In place of any comments of our own, we adopt the following from the Harrisburg Chronicle.

"In referring to the proceedings of this body, the Baltimore American, than which there is not a more able and public spirited southern print in the country, says it is opposed to the whole scheme of setting up two different and distinct interests between the northern and southern portions of this union, and that experience will demonstrate the utter impossibility of carrying out the measures proposed. It is to be regretted, so far as the south is concerned, that the result will be a complete and disastrous failure; for we are not among the number of self-styled Americans, whose patriotism is bounded by the line of the Potomac or the Hudson—the wheat growing districts of the middle and northern states—the manufacturing townships of the eastern states—or the rice and cotton producing savannahs of the south. We go for the country and the whole country, one and indivisible in prosperity or in adversity. The resolutions as well as the report, the American thinks, breathe a spirit of total estrangement between the southern and northern interests—the latter being treated as subversive of, and uncongenial with, the former.

The well-known initials attached to the lines on our fourth page, show the source whence they come—a source more fully evidenced by their perusal. We cannot help boasting of our peculiar good fortune in the reception of three pieces from Mrs. S——y. The prodigal would probably insert them all in the same paper—we, more economical of pleasure for our readers, by distributing it through a considerable period, shall give them insertion in successive numbers of the Herald.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

We should be sorry to alarm the consciences of our readers without cause. But if the following be thought applicable to the case of any of them, he may perhaps thank us for the hint. It is part of a letter addressed to the editor of the *Western Pioneer* by a subscriber.

Dear Sir: Looking over the last number of the Pioneer, I noticed a piece on Conscience, and amongst other things suggested was that of receiving newspapers for years and not paying for them. I plead guilty, although there is some excuse for me, as I believe I am the only person who takes the Pioneer in this town, and it is somewhat difficult to send the pay for one paper, as we have no small bills in circulation. I send you five dollars, and I will not be affronted if you jog my memory again.

I feel better satisfied it would be far better for those who are subscribers, to be a few dollars in advance, than the editor to be in the arrears, which he must be if his subscribers do not pay punctually. Besides, it is not much of a burden for one hundred persons to pay five dollars each, but for the editor to be forced to advance that sum is quite a heavy burden. And so in proportion to his subscription list.

DOCTOR FISK'S TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

Until we have an opportunity of perusing the work ourselves, we readily introduce, in place of any opinion of our own, the following notice of a recent publication. The known worth of the author, and our faith in the good taste of the reviewer, give us all needful confidence in the safety of this course.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE—By Wilbur Fisk, D. D.—*New York.* Harper and Brothers.

The journeyings of which the fruits are given to the public in this large and very handsome octavo, included the three divisions of the British empire, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands; and were performed between the month of October, 1835, in which the author landed at Liverpool, and the same month in 1837. We know that the volume has been and is looked for with much interest by a very large portion of the American community, especially by the numerous and highly respectable denomination of Christians among whom and in whose esteem the reverend author holds a distinguished place, and by whom he was delegated to the same denomination in England, for important objects of religious intercourse; we take pleasure, therefore, in being the first to announce its publication, and in bearing testimony to the valuable additions made by the author to our sum of knowledge on many of the most interesting points connected with the state of society in those portions of Europe—points, too, which have been most neglected by other travellers, and on which it is most difficult to obtain precise and reliable information.

It was to be expected that education, morals, the state of religious feeling, and the systems and other causes which affect these, would be the great subjects of study for an eminent theologian, a preacher of high acceptation, and the principal of a celebrated literary institution. His habits, character and pursuits at once qualify him for investigating these, and direct his attention to them; and these are just the subjects on which we want the testimony of one so qualified. Of Europe in its physical aspects we have had descriptions in abundance, and by writers well able to give us true and striking portraitures; but for knowledge of society in Europe, in its moral and intellectual phases, and especially for comparison between Europe and our own country in these particulars, we have been forced too much to depend upon foreign travellers and writers; and there have been very few among them whom we have not found sadly wanting in the first and most important qualification—a sufficient understanding of *our* country and its peculiarities. Precisely this want is supplied in the able work of President Fisk; and accordingly it is by far the most valuable, and one of the most interesting books of foreign travel that we have ever had the satisfaction of examining.

It must not be supposed, however, that inquiries of the nature above referred to make up the whole, or even the greater portion of the volume. It is truly and strictly a narrative of "Travels in Europe," and embraces all the topics properly belonging to such a

work—descriptions of remarkable objects, notices of distinguished men, occasional criticisms upon manners, anecdotes illustrative of society, and the incidents that usually attend extensive journeying. All these it exhibits in their due proportion, and in an agreeable variety. But these do not give the book its character. For those it is not distinguished from other records of European travel. The features that give it pre-eminence are the comparative disquisitions on moral and religious effects, and on their causes, with which the narrative is accompanied; and which display all that research, and extent of knowledge, and maturity of judgment, and we rejoice to add, all that *candor*, to be expected from the writer. It is to these we would direct the attention of our readers, in commending the work to them as a proper subject of study, and deserving the most deliberate consideration of philosophers and statesmen, and of all who are to take part—as is the case with all, under our form of government—in the adoption and conduct of systems affecting the best and highest interests of mankind, for time and for eternity.

A few words are due to the external appearance of the work. It is a large and handsome volume of nearly 700 pages, excellently printed in large, clear type, and is embellished with eight superior engravings, representing the city of Edinburg, the beautiful King's College Chapel at Cambridge, the tunnel under the Thames, the suspension bridge at Friburgh in Switzerland, the Place of St. Mark's at Venice, St. Peter's at Rome, the city of Naples, and the celebrated Isola Bella, or Beautiful Island, in the Lago Maggiore.

Com. Advertiser.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The great steam ship Sirius, has arrived in New York, after a passage of eighteen days from Cork. She brings London dates to the 30th March, Liverpool to the 2d and 3d instant. There is no political news of any moment. The state of the money and cotton markets may be learned from the subjoined notices.

LONDON, March 30.

Friday, half past 4.—This morning a large cotton sale commenced at Mincing lane; about 7000 bales were offered, but chiefly bought in; the merchants not being willing to accept the low prices offered.

LONDON, March 28.

There has been a slight demand for some of the American securities. United States Bank are 25 1-2 a 1 3; New York city are 92; Alabama pound sterling are 95 1-2 a 96, ditto five per cents, 85 a 86; Louisiana (Lizardi's) 98 1-2; and ditto (Baring's) 96.

The character of the money market, as regards the value of money, either on the stock exchange or for commercial purposes, has not altered, and money continues to find employment at full rates of interest. Some large policies were opened at Lloyd's yesterday, upon bullion about to be shipped to America at 1-4 per cent.; but as this was merely the result of prior operations, it created no particular interest.

United States Funds.—N. Y. State stocks, five per cents, 1845, 92 3; ditto 1860, 95 6; Pennsylvania five per cents, 1862, 1865, 93 4; Ohio six per cents, 1850, 100; ditto, 1856, 103; Louisiana, 1844 47-50 52, 96; Alabama five per cents, 1863, 86 7; Alabama sterling bonds, 1859, 96 1-2; Indiana five per cents, 1864, 88 9; Virginia five per cents, 1854, 85; United States Bank, £25 10s. to 15s; Louisiana, 1848, 98.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.

COTTON.—There has been a fair demand for cotton this week, but the market has been dull, and a decline of 1-3d to 1-4d per lb has been submitted to in the fair and middle qualities of American. Sea Island remains firm at former rates. The sales of the week amount to 25,670 bales, including 4,300 American on speculation, and 1,600 American and 100 Surat for export.—5,130 American, 150 Egyptian and 250 Pernam have been forwarded into the country unsold during this month.

160 Maranham, 8½ a 9, 160 Sawginned 7¼ a 8 1-8, 2,100 Surat, &c., 3¾ 5¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.

The market is rather steadier to-day than of late, and not so much cotton offering. The sales amount to 3,000 bags, of which a few hundred are on speculation.

Since writing the above, we see by a New York paper that the Great Western Steam packet has arrived there after a passage of 14 days from Bristol.

The Ladies Liberia School Association, will hold the annual meeting at the Church on Washington Square, on Tuesday 1st of May at eight o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bethune, Mr. Buchanan and others.

From the New York Observer.

THE CHEROKEES.

The great crisis in the history of the Cherokees is rapidly approaching. The 25th of May, the day appointed in the (so called) treaty of New Echota, for their removal to the country west of the Mississippi, is close at hand. That instrument, which requires a numerous tribe of civilized Indians to abandon a delightful country, the home of their ancestors from time immemorial, and to plant themselves in mass in a distant wilderness, received the assent of only *seventy-nine* individuals, in a company of about three hundred Cherokees, irregularly assembled by an agent of the United States, in the absence of the principal chief and head men of the nation. The solemn protest against it, on the other hand, has been adopted with almost entire unanimity by repeated general councils of the nation, and has been signed by *fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-five* of the Cherokee people! And yet troops are now gathering from Georgia and the adjoining states, and detachments have been ordered from the army of the United States to assemble in the Cherokee country, to be marshalled under Gen. Scott, to execute this instrument at the point of the bayonet!

When that act is done, the wrongs which for fourteen years have been heaped by the white man on the southern Indian, will be consummated; and we have too much reason to fear that the page which records it will be the last page of the history of the American people. For how is it possible that the nation can survive the infamy which will then cover the American name? How long will the body live after the soul has departed? The spirit of the pilgrims and of Penn has hitherto been the animating principle of the republic, and when that is gone, how long will it be before all that remains will be a mass of corruption?

Fears have been expressed that the Indians will resist unto blood. And, indeed, it is difficult to conceive how, under such provocation, any people having human nature can be restrained from acts of violence. It must be remembered, however, that under the instructions of the missionaries, the Cherokees have become deeply imbued with the peaceful spirit of the gospel; that they have manifested this spirit under all the insults and flagrant wrongs which for so many years they have been called to endure; that the mass of the people are so intelligent and well-informed that they perfectly understand the hopelessness of resistance; that their chiefs are men of deep sagacity, whose calm and subdued feeling and powerful eloquence, breathing through all their public documents, show an ability to conceive and act on sublime moral principle. They have resolved not to resist; but will never acknowledge the validity of the treaty; choosing rather to lie down and be put to death on the graves of their ancestors. Doing this, their triumph and our ignominy will be complete. With their dying breath they will thank the white man for having taught them that God reigns. To Him alone they look. To Him we commend them; and we tremble for our country when we remember that he is not only the protector of the helpless, but the avenger of the oppressed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Attorney—Thomas Douglass, for the Eastern District of Florida.

Marshal—Benjamin Patterson, for the Northern District, and Robert L. Crawford, for the Southern District of Alabama.

Deputy Postmasters—William Seaver, at Batavia, New York, Hanson Kelly, at Pensacola, Florida, Emery D. Potter, at Toledo, Ohio, Nathaniel Buckmaster, at Alton, Illinois.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR AND SENATE, of N. Y. April 10, 1838.—*Commissioners of Deeds for the City of New York.*—Wm. Whiting, Joseph Strong, John T. Banta, Isaac O. Barker, Franklin Brown, William H. Bulkley, Horton H. Burlock, Washington Cockle, Peter De Witt, Jacob G. Dyckman, John Fairlie, Lambert M. Feltus, Robert Giles, Jr. James L. Graham, Niel Gray, Charles G. Havens, William P. Hawes, Dayton Hobart, James Lozier, William Lowerre, William L. Morris, Cornelius Nagle, Alanson Nash, Henry Nicoll, Jesse Oakley, Ebenezer Palmer, Peter Pinckney, Richard A. Reading, Charles W. Sandford, Alfred A. Smith, John N. Taylor, James I. M. Valentine, Andrew Warner, William C. Wetmore, David E. Wheeler, Peter Wilson, G. Wood, James Agnew, Wm. M. Allen, James T. Brady, Henry Brewster, S. F. Cowdrey, Edward W. Cone, B. D. K. Craig, John R. Flanagan, Charles H. Forbes, Ulysses D. French, Wm. T. Johnson, Washington Judah, Charles F. Lineback, John McVickar, Jr. James Maurice, Jr. Solomon Melvin, Wm. M. Mitchell, Lyman Sanford, Nathaniel W. Strong, Theodore A. Swords, Rensselaer Ten Broeck, Gabriel H. Winter, John S. Woodward, Wm. C. Sears, Henry Hutchinson.

Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn.—Freeborn Garrettson Jewett, Joshua Haskin, Seneca B. Dennis, Willet Lounsbury, and Horatio G. Van Duzen.

Schenectady—George McQueen, John Titus, and Cornelius S. Conde, judges.

Kings—John A. Lott, first judge; James H. Dill, notary public; John Greenwood, supreme court commissioner.

General Summary.

From a Liverpool Paper.

THE STEAM SHIP FOR NEW YORK.—The Columbus steam ship reached Liverpool on Saturday, having steamed round from the river Thames during the week, and may now be seen in the Trafalgar Dock. She will proceed on her voyage early in April; but this being an experimental voyage, she will not carry passengers. She is, it will be recollected, propelled by Mr. Howard's patent vapor engines, of about 120 horses power, and can carry fifty days' fuel at the same immersion as a steam vessel of the common plan, of equal power and tonnage, can carry twelve days' fuel. She will make about 11 miles per hour. We have received the following description of the machinery of this vessel from a correspondent:—"The steamer differs from all others in having literally no boiler; she has steam generators in which water in small quantities is made to drop from an orifice on a heated plate, which rests upon a stratum of mercury about three inches and a half thick, which is heated up to the temperature of three or four hundred degrees by means of a fire underneath. The rest of the engine is similar to the common low pressure engines, except that the cold water cistern is kept cool by means of pipes of cold salt water running through it. It is originally filled with fresh water, so that the evil of using salt water for condensation is avoided. The fuel burnt is coke and stone coal, and the vessel will carry sufficient for 50 days' consumption. The vessel steamed the whole of the way from London, and frequently attained a speed of 11 knots per hour. Such is the construction of this vessel; and it must be acknowledged that great advantages, even for short voyages, are obtained by the use of machinery occupying so little room as this does. I am told, however, that it is found extremely difficult to keep the joints of the vessel containing the mercury perfectly tight, and that the effect has been seriously to affect the health of the men employed. It appears to me, however, that some substitute for this volatile and dangerous metal might be employed, say Newton's fusible metal, which melts at 200 degrees, and which is not at all volatile."

THE STEAM SHIP SIRIUS.—It will be seen by the corporation proceedings, that both boards passed a resolution last evening appointing a special committee to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the steam packet hourly expected from England. This morning the following letter was sent to the British consul.

J. BUCHANAN, Esq. Her Brittanic Majesty's Consul, etc.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Common Council last evening, and to request that you will give me the earliest information in your power of the arrival of the steamer Sirius in our waters, to enable the committee to carry into effect the objects of the resolution.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
JOS. HOXIE,
Chairman of Joint and Special Com.

New York, April 17, 1838.

We understand that the Sirius is to be anchored in the North river before she comes to the wharf. On her arrival immediate information is to be given to the committee, when the corporation will go on board.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—A fire broke out on the 8th inst., in the lower steam cotton press establishment at New Orleans, which consumed the greater part of the front building, including the press, office, stable, &c., and the cotton within the yard, amounting to 70,000 bales. The loss is estimated at $500,000, mostly insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A schooner built in Indiana, and designed for Texas, recently reached New Orleans, having been towed down by a steamboat. She was laden with the frames of eight or ten new houses, for settlers in Texas.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.—The Legislature of this state comprises 128 members, of whom 62 are farmers, 2 farmers and lawyers, 20 merchants, 6 mechanics, 6 physicians, 4 manufacturers, 2 gentlemen, 1 brewer, 1 carter, 1 instructor, 1 printer, 1 mariner, and 1 nothing. Of the whole number 64 are natives of this state, 28 of Connecticut, 16 of Massachusetts, 7 of Vermont, 3 of New Jersey, 2 of Maine, 2 of New Hampshire, 2 of Rhode Island, 2 of Pennsylvania, 1 of Maryland, and 1 of North Wales.

LIBERALITY IN HARD TIMES.—Sunday, April 15th, Dr. Spring presented the claims of foreign missions to the consideration of his congregation. Contributions and subscriptions were made for the benefit of the A. B. C. F. Missions to the amount of $1500, and the amount is expected to be still farther increased.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF N. YORK.—The Legislature of this state closed its session of one hundred and seven days, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, 18th April.

The results of this important session are as follows. The speedy enlargement of the Erie canal is authorised, for which purpose $4,000,000 is appropriated. The construction of the New York and Erie rail-road is ensured, a loan of $3,000,000 having been made to the company. The state, by liberal loans to the Catskill and Canajoharie, the Auburn and Syracuse, and the Ithaca and Owego rail-roads, has also ensured the completion of those works. These appropriations and loans, for works of improvement, amount in the aggregate to $7,750,000. The Legislature has also authorised the survey of several canal and rail road routes.

The bill authorizing associations for banking has become a law. The law gives freedom to banking and destroys a monopoly which had become too onerous to be tolerated.

The proceeds of the surplus revenue have been appropriated for the support and benefit of common schools, school district libraries, academies and colleges.

A most important bill, enlarging the powers of boards of supervisors, ineffectually urged by Mr. Patterson upon former Legislatures, has finally become a law. This will prove useful and salutary.

Counterfeit $3 bills on the Bank of Utica are in circulation. They are well executed and on good paper, but can easily be detected by the head line, "New York Bank fund." In the genuine bills "Renewed Charter" stands at the head on each side of the vignette. With this exception the bill is well calculated to deceive.

CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

Liabilities.—April 7, 1838.

Due to Banks in other States,	$2,571,633
Due to Banks in this State,	2,541,397
Due to Europe,	492,013
Individual deposites,	11,862,273
Circulation,	2,388,733
Total liabilities,	$19,856,049

Assets and means of payment, besides real estate and fixtures.

Due from Banks in other States,	$3,449,890
" " in this State,	555,943
Due from Europe,	797,873
Notes of other city banks on hand,	500,767
Notes of Banks of the State out of the city,	659,215
Notes of Banks out of the State,	115,087
Stocks of this State, transmitted to Europe, and which will be returned in specie before 10th May,	1,041,696
Specie,	4,028,769
Loans and discounts,	33,275,663
Total assets,	$44,425,203

or nearly $2½ of means to $1 of debt.

Debt of Banks in each State to and from Banks of the city.

	Owing by our Banks.		Owing to our Banks.
Maine	4,035	Pennsylvania	1,202,785
N. Hampshire	4,137	Maryland	278,638
Vermont	9,511	D. of Columbia	44,786
Massachusetts	201,442	South Carolina	126,731
Rhode Island	26,202	Georgia	237,116
Connecticut	198,095	Alabama	37,482
New Jersey	215,639	Mississippi	366,592
Virginia	255,893	Louisiana	47,473
North Carolina	119,370	Missouri	11,262
Florida	38,752	Tennessee	40,546
Kentucky	19,375	Indiana	25,909
Illinois	266,969	Michigan	23,622
Ohio	124,168		
Wisconsin	1,585		
Canada	71,582		

Journal of Commerce.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FUND.—The Trustees of the School Fund assembled at Trenton on the first Monday of April, in conformity with the first section of the act to establish Public Schools, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and made the following apportionment of the sum of $30,000 among the several counties in the State, viz—

Bergen,	$1615 50	Middlesex,	$2049 75
Essex,	2664 00	Monmouth,	2792 25
Passaic,	769 00	Burlington,	2864 25
Morris,	2352 00	Cumberland,	1189 50
Sussex,	1518 75	Gloucester,	2164 75
Warren,	1638 75	Salem,	1617 00
Hunterdon,	2529 00	Cape May,	484 50
Somerset,	1882 50	Atlantic,	349 50
		Mercer,	1500 00
			$30,000 00

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Mr. L. B. Munn, of New York, has recently given $8,000 to the American and Foreign Bible Society, and $4,000 to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. Will not some of our wealthy merchants in other cities follow his example?

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of April 20, gives a statement of the amount of specie imported chiefly into New York during the last two weeks There were 303,022 sovereigns, 290,704 dollars, and 2,896,923 francs received. It is supposed other sums have been received, but they are unknown.

Upwards of three hundred thousand dollars in specie arrived at New Orleans on the 10th and 11th instant.

The Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company have commenced operations. The boats leave Walnut street wharf at short intervals. The company intend constructing a canal through the Island.

CHARITABLE DONATION.—We learn that by the will of Nathaniel Tucker, Esq., late of Milton, the sum of about $3000 has been bequeathed to the Seamen's Aid Society of Boston. It is a charity well deserving of such donations.

The Governor of Tennessee has, in obedience to the act of assembly of that state, subscribed six hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-road.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.—We learn that the Rev. Albert Smith, A. M., of Massachusetts, has been appointed to the Professorship of Languages and Belles Lettres, in Marshall College. Mr. S. is said to be a gentleman eminently qualified for the station, and his acceptance of it has secured an important advantage to the interests of the institution.

In consequence of the destruction of a large quantity of salt at Cadiz, by the gales of wind and rain which prevailed from the beginning of January to the first of March, it has increased in price at that place seventy-five cents per last.

FALLS OF ST. MARIE.—The Legislature of Michigan have passed the bill authorizing the construction of a ship canal around these falls.

WHEAT.—"We made inquiry of a number of our farmers, who were in town at the late court, concerning the appearance of the wheat crop, all of whom, without a single exception, informed us that the fields look better than they have done for several years past, at this season of the year."—*Chambersburg Repos.*

LAKE ERIE.—We are every now and then astounded by some facts before new to us, showing the great extent and rapid growth of population, enterprise, and wealth in the interior, and especially in the great Western region of our country. Such a fact we find in the Cleveland Herald of the 4th instant, in the form of a list of steamboats at present employed on Lake Erie. The number is more than *forty*, the aggregate burden of which is something like ten thousand tons. In addition to these, fourteen others are enumerated that are now building on that Lake. When we consider that twenty-five years ago a few shallops constituted the whole marine strength of Lake Erie, we cannot but regard with wonder the vast extent of travel and transportation which now passes over its surface and along its borders.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

PATENT MEDICINES.—We are grieved to see that the Journal of Commerce has so far disgraced itself as to publish an advertising puff of patent medicines, with all the capitals and flourishes, occupying almost two columns.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

SLAVES.

The number of slave children born in the French colonies in 1835, was 6054.

The number of serfs now belonging to the Crown in Russia, is 21,463,935, and the nature of their bondage has of late been partly exemplified by transplantations of large masses, and wholesale seizures of girls for the military quarters.

TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN,
New Orleans, April 13, 1838.

The commerce of Texas is daily and hourly improving. Every arrival from that infant Republic proves this fact incontestably. The revenues are improving; the sale of public lands daily increasing; and the number of effective settlers is double and treble, what it was a year ago. Some opinion may be formed of the increased credit placed in the government securities, and of the advancing condition of the commerce of the country from the following

Extract of a letter from the Collector of Customs at the Port of Galveston, Texas, dated

"PORT OF GALVESTON, 7th April, 1838.

The Texas promissory note is now at the west better than any other bank paper, except the U. S. Bank notes. It is the only kind of paper money, I am told which passes current among the Mexican inhabitants of Bexar. Indeed, there is nothing to prevent its solvency, when there is so large an amount now due the government for taxes and custom house bonds, to say nothing of the large amount of government fees due on lands as well as the amount to pay on the new grants.

The Revenue at this port the last quarter is		
On Tonnage	$3,400 00	
Duties paid	10,979 07	
do bonded	35,924 96	
Second in Public Store	2,505 05	
	$52,809 08	
Less duties refunded,	2,707 83	
Nett revenue last quarter	$50,101 25	

Bonds to a considerable amount are now becoming due, and will take much of the money out of circulation.

Your friend, &c.

Houston Price Current, March 10.—Bacon 25 cents; beef 12½ to 16 cents; bread per dozen $3; butter by keg 50 cents per lb., retail $1 per lb.; bricks $25 per 1000; boots from $6 to 20; sperm candles 75 cents a lb.; chickens $1 50 a pair; flour $18 to 20 a barrel; lumber $70 to 100 per 1000 feet; oats about $3 a bushel; mess pork $15 to 28 a barrel; Irish potatoes $4 a bushel.

Appointments by the President of Texas.—The following gentlemen have received their appointments as Consuls of the Republic of Texas, for ports in the United States: James D. Hamilton, Esq., for the port of Charleston; George Dobson, Esq., Mobile; John L. Hodge, Esq., Philadelphia; Henry Williams, Esq., Baltimore; J. F. Cortes, Esq., Nachitoches.

REVENUE OF 1837.—The statement of the Register of the Treasury, recently presented to Congress, shows the amount of gross revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage in the ports of the United States to be $31,690,358. Of this amount $17,176,908 accrued in the city of New York; 4,489,472 in Boston; in Philadelphia 3,195,339; New Orleans 2,291,544; Baltimore 1,492,424; Charleston 698,339; Savannah 158,223; Richmond 152,575; Mobile 140,762; Portland 134,837; and Salem 128,081.

The amount of duties on imports which accrued in the city of New York in the year ending September 30, 1837, was $10,855,201. The amount which accrued in the same period in Boston was 2,966,109; in Philadelphia, 2,073,778; Baltimore, 1,220,751; New Orleans, 1,670,758; Salem, 151,237.

The amount of debentures, bounties, &c., were $4,722,663, of which $1,376,844 was for expenses of collection. The amount of debentures and other deductions in New York was 1,467,782 dollars.

DISCOVERY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—Dr. Andrew Smith, who was sent out by the Cape of Good Hope Association into Central Africa, has recently presented to that body a very interesting account of his travels. The expedition under him, consisting of fifty persons, one hundred and fifty head of cattle and horses, and twenty wagons, which started from Graaf Ruiet on the 12th of August, 1834, returned in the spring of the present year, after penetrating to the latitude of twenty-three degrees and twenty-six minutes north. The mission became acquainted with members of twenty-seven tribes, and had information of sixteen others; realized a very extensive and valuable collection of natural history, including one hundred and eighty skins of new and rare quadrupeds, three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine skins of new and rare birds, three barrels of snakes and lizards, one box of insects, three crocodiles, and two skeletons, twenty-three new and rare tortoises, seven hundred and ninety-nine geological specimens, and one package of dried plants. They also ascertained that the Hottentot race was much more extended than has been hitherto believed, and that parties or communities belonging to it inhabit the interior as far, at least, as the inland lake which they were told was not less than three weeks' journey to the north of the tropic of Capricorn.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

IMPROVEMENT BILL.—The following are the appropriations made in the Improvement Bill as it finally passed the two Houses on Wednesday. The bill also authorizes a loan of $600,000 to supply the deficiency of the treasury, and a temporay loan of $200,000 to be applied to such works as the canal commissioners may direct, should the appropriations to the public works be expended before further appropriations be made.

To avoid inclined plane at Columbia,	$50,000
For repairs of feeder dams,	51,000
Additional locks in eastern division and deepening canal below Duncan's Island,	19,000
Damages,	30,000
Ordinary repairs,	180,000
Ropes, tools, lots, &c. at Parkesburg,	20,000
Balance due on locomotives,	560
Claims referred to canal board,	10,000
Pay for survey to avoid inclined plane on the Schuylkill,	2,288
Complete arch at Grant's Hill tunnel,	5,000
Erie extension,	300,000
North Branch extension,	300,000
Gettysburg rail road,	205,000
Tangascootack extension,	24,000
Sinnemahoning extension,	100,000
Kittaning feeder,	30,000
Canal from Petersburg in Huntingdon county,	5,000
Survey of route from Valley to West Philadelphia rail road,	1,200
Wiconisco feeder,	20,000
Outlet lock at Duncan's Island,	10,000
Danville and Pottsville rail road,	50,000
Monongahela navigation company,	25,000
Codorus navigation company,	20,000
Highway towpath at Johnstown,	4,000
Cumberland valley rail road,	100,000
Delaware and Schnylkill Canal company,	75,000
Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation company,	25,000
Survey for rail road from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh and for canal up the Raystown branch of the Juniata.	15,000

TURNPIKES.

Bethany & Dingman's Choice turnpike company,	6,000
Lackawaxen turnpike,	2,400
Sterling and Newfoundland turnpike,	1,600
Somerset and Cumberland,	8,000
Bedford and Hollidaysburg,	8,000
Warren and New York,	2,000
Sugar Grove and Union,	2,000
Armstrong and Clearfield,	5,600
Bald Eagle and Penn's Valley,	1,600
Lewisburg and Jersey Shore,	3,200
Washington and Pittsburg turnpike,	10,000
Doylestown and Willow Grove,	5,000
Perkiomen and Reading,	15,000
Willow Grove and Hartsville,	3,200
Browningtown and Franklin,	4,000
Ligonier and Johnstown,	4,000
Pittsburg Farmers' and Mechanics' turnpike,	5,600
Huntingdon and Indiana,	2,000
Ebensburg and Indiana,	2,000
Pittsburg and Steubenville,	4,000
Lenox and Harmony,	2,400
Philadelphia and Great Bend,	800
Titusville and Union Mills,	2,400
Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre,	800
Clifford and Wilkesbarre,	1,200
Carbondale and Lackawana,	1,200
Somerset and Conemaugh,	4,000
Downingtown and Harrisburg,	4,000
Snow Shoe and Packersville,	5,000
Warren and Ridgeway,	2,000
Birmingham and Elizabethtown,	4,000
Susquehanna and Tioga,	2,400
Luthersburg and Punxotawney,	4,000
Warren and Franklin,	4,000
Lancaster and Blue Ball,	1,600
Gap and Newport,	5,600
York and Harrisburg,	2,400
Pittsburg and Butler,	4,000
Freeport and Butler,	4,000
Mercer and Meadville,	5,600
Butler and Mercer,	2,400

STATE ROADS.

Washington and Pittsburg,	2,400
Caukins and Delaware River, Wayne county,	4,000
Lycoming and Blossburg,	4,000
Warren and Wellsborough,	12,800
Bellefonte and White Deer,	700
Chambersburg and Drake's Ferry,	4,000
Wilkesbarre and Washington,	1,200
Pittsburg and Kittanning,	4,000
West Alexandria and Waynesburg,	2,400
Monongahela Bridge and Morgantown,	1,600
Waynesburg to Widow Griffins,	1,600
Middleboume to Hill's farm,	1,600
Harrisburg and Juniata,	800
Stoystown and Ebensburg,	1,600
Peter's and Bingham's in Pike county,	1,600
Sharon and New Castle,	2,400
Beaver and Petersburg,	1,600
Landisburg and Mifflintown,	1,200
Columbia and York Haven,	800
Harrisburg and Wilkesbarre,	1,600
York and Harrisburg,	1,200
Alleghany and Browningtown,	2,000
Butler and Franklin,	4,000
Mercer and Harmony,	2,000
Mercer and Franklin,	1,600
Erie and Warren,	1,600
Alleghany and Uniontown,	3,200
Kiskeminetas and Uniontown,	2,400
Robbstown and Brownsville,	2,800
White horse tavern and Virginia state line,	2,000
Widow Griffins and Waynesburg,	2,000
Somerset and Connellsville,	4,000
Youghiogheny,	800
Howell's Mills and Conyngham,	2,400
Easton and Wind Gap,	2,000
Easton and Philadelphia,	2,400
Easton and Mauch Chunk,	1,200
Allentown and Reading,	400
Mauch Chunk and Allentown,	1,600
Flint Hill and Kemerer's,	500
Friedensburg and Harper's,	800
Bridges &c. on road,	7,200
Hamilton and West Chester,	4,000
Beaver and Frankfort,	1,600
Elizabeth and Uniontown,	3,000
Saltzburg and Curwensville,	1,600
Harrisburg and Sterret's Gap,	800
Worefordsburg and Maryland line,	400
Shippensburg and James Spraats,	400
Butler and Beaver,	800
Butler and Graham's Ferry,	800
Butler and New Castle,	1,600
Doylestown and Castle Valley,	1,200
Bethlehem and Lexington,	600
Redhill and Easton,	600
Providence and New London Cross Roads,	12,500

From the New Jersey State Gazette.

TRENTON AND ITS IMPROVEMENTS.—It was the good fortune of this city *not* to catch the speculating mania which the "experiment" produced throughout the country; and although, in common with our neighbours, we have suffered much from the general prostration of business, and much from the "*better currency*," yet in some respects our prosperity has continued to increase. The number of votes polled at the charter election on Monday was 514 being the greatest number ever taken in this city, by a considerable difference. Several new manufactories have gone into operation on the Race way of the Falls Company; among which the Axe Factory of the Simmonses, with its many ingenious and astonishing contrivances is particularly curious. A grist mill erected by the Messrs. Strykers, along side of their large stone mill has also commenced operations within a few days, under the direction of Abraham C. Bogart. It drives two run of stones, and is intended exclusively as a merchant mill for country accommodation.

PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT ACTS.—The sitting of the Maryland Legislature on Thursday last was protracted until two o'clock yesterday morning, during which time much important business was disposed of. Among other measures of moment was the passage of an act by both branches, which so modifies the section of the Eight Million Act in reference to a certificate to be given by the State Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, that the company will be enabled to avail itself promptly of the $3,000,000 subscribed by the state to that road. We learn that another clause in the act just passed requires the rail road company to expend the state's $3,000,000 on the portion of the road west of Cumberland.

An act was also passed in favour of the Susquehannah rail road company, meeting the views of the City Council as expressed in their late ordinances, and loaning to the company $250,000, which, together with a like sum granted by the city, will be sufficient, it is believed, to finish the road to York, within a short period hence, provided the iron arrives in season.

Resolutions were also adopted by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be furnished with means to prosecute its work without interruption.

Thus we behold the cause of Internal Improvements coming off, after an obstinate struggle on the part of its opponents, entirely victorious, a result on which the friends of the system may well congratulate themselves. As for ourselves, we hail the success of the improvement policy as furnishing a sure guarantee of future prosperity to our state, and as placing our best interests on a permanent basis, from which neither local prejudice nor mistaken economy will ever be able to remove them.

The Knoxville Register states that a stockholder in a neighbouring county had sold a number of shares in the great Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, at a *premium of six per cent.*

Poetry.

For the Colonization Herald.

FILIAL DUTY.

"Grieve not thy father, as long as he liveth."—Son of Sirach.

Thy Father! Why, with locks of snow
Are thus his sacred temples clad?
Why droops he o'er his staff so low
With trembling limbs and visage sad?
Care hath his brow with wrinkles scarr'd,
His clustering ringlets shred away,
And time with tyrant sceptre marr'd
The glory of his manhood's sway.

How oft that palsied hand hath led
Thine infant footsteps weak with fear,
How gently bow'd that reverend head
Thy childhood's broken tale to hear;
And when those wayward feet have stray'd
'Mid youthful follies rashly free,
Those lips invok'd at midnight's shade
The pardon of thy God for thee.

If from his speech should dotage flow,
Or eye, or ear, be dull and dead,
Thou, to his second childhood show
The love that smooth'd thy cradle bed.
Grieve not thy sire! for if his love
Unblest, or unrequited be,
He, whom thou calls't thy Sire above,
Will bend a judge's frown on thee. L. H. S.

Hygiene.

From the Journal of Health.

CAUTIONS FOR THE SEASON.

The vernal eqninox is past; spring will, ere long, make its approach, and nature hold her festival. Poets delight to celebrate the advent of gentle spring, the wind-winged emblem of hope, and love, and youth, and gladness. We would not mar such a fair picture by ill-timed shading. Let it remain to be enjoyed by all who have a taste for natural beauties, and are blessed at the same time with the buoyancy of health and constitutional vigour. We would, however, that it should be temperately enjoyed by even this description of persons. Our province leads us not to turn away ungraciously or ungratefully from the rich stores of the seasons, which a bountiful Providence spreads before us, but rather to prolong the pleasure by a temperate and discriminating use.

The sluggish movements and pale shrunk skin, induced by wintry cold, are now succeeded by the light bounding step, carnation tint, and sparkling eye. The tendencies of all animated nature, even to the vegetable creation, are expansive—parts of the body, before, in a measure, torpid, are now excited—the senses are more acute, the feelings and intellect more susceptible of varied and energetic display. All the sympathies between organs are now doubly active. The great changes of temperature, and in the direction and force of the winds at this season, in which one day differs from another as greatly as summer is at variance with winter, are attended by corresponding mutations in the activity of the functions of the living body. The skin, warmed and excited to perspiration in the noontide sun, will, without due precaution, be chilled, and have its pores suddenly closed by the keen, cold air of the evening and night. The hurried breathing and circulation, by the active exercises of a vernal day, are often causes of painful palpitations, pains in the side and headaches, especially when they coincide with a sudden obstruction to perspiration. The sensibilities of the digestive organs being increased, the full diet of winter, will, if persisted in, give rise to fever, and aid in evolving inflammation of the lungs or of the liver, or rouse into action latent irritations of the skin. In fine, there is a general tendency to perturbation in the vital movements of the animal economy. Every part is prone to be excited, and to transmit its disturbances to other parts. Is the skin obstructed in its office, it makes the throat, lungs, and muscles suffer—as we see in sore throats, coughs, pleurisies, spitting of blood, and rheumatism. Let the stomach be overtasked, and the complaints of the dyspeptic are redoubled—flushed cheeks and sick-headache become his constant companions. The person who has suffered from intermittent fever during the preceding autumn, is now in danger of a return of the disease. Gout and apoplexy, excessive mental excitement, and madness itself, not unfrequently mark the vernal equinox. Scrofula, little troublesome during the winter, now breaks out with renewed violence—the glands, or small round bodies along the neck, on each side, become enlarged and painful, and if neglected they ulcerate. Diseases of the skin, whether tetter or others, are also troublesome at this time, and give their possessor most unpleasant notice of the rousing of sensibilities, which had been, in a measure, dormant through the winter.

This may strike the reader as a dark catalogue,—and a most startling and painful contrast with the highly coloured and enchanting accounts of the poets. We hope it may arrest his attention, and guide him to profitable musings on the risks to which he is exposed. No one can boast his entire immunity from danger, and consequent freedom from the necessity of precautions. These we shall give with plainness and brevity. They consist mainly in attention to clothing, exercise, and diet. No sudden, or, for a length of time yet to come, any, diminution of the winter clothing should be attempted. Exercise should be moderate—less than could have been safely taken in a clear winter's day; nor ought the person to be long exposed to the sun. If, from any unforeseen or unavoidable cause, great bodily exertion have been used, so as to induce perspiration and fatigue,—rest in the open air, or remaining stationary in passages of cold rooms, or going out the same evening or night must be carefully avoided. Any feeling of chilliness or aching of the limbs at night, ought to be met by a warm foot bath, frictions with flannel or a flesh brush, and a draught of simple warm herb tea, or even hot water.

Increase of thirst, feverish heat, pains of the head, or palpitation, with a sensation of languor or uneasiness, are best obviated by a reduction of the usual quantity of food—and a substitution, almost entire, of vegetable for animal substances. Liquors of all kinds, distilled, vinous, or malt, are to be specially abstained from. The experience of their toleration during the winter will be most deceptive, if taken as a guide during the spring. Even the use of coffee and tea must, in many cases, be discontinued—the former especially, if the person be subject to palpitations of the heart, or diseases of the skin.

People afflicted with the latter, are thought to have their blood in an impure state, and to be under the necessity of having recourse to various depurative syrups, decoctions, and what not. They are fine game for nostrum makers and venders, and become ready dupes of such characters. We profess, indeed, to have ourselves some purifying and alterative beverages, in the virtues of which we place great reliance. Before introducing them to notice, we must, however, beg pardon of those persons labouring under scrofulous and cutaneous affections to whom they are in a peculiar manner beneficial, for the two notable drawbacks to our winning their approbation and confidence. The first is, that these drinks cost little or nothing—the second, that they are of good taste, and with healing virtues so unequivocally sanctioned by the wise and experienced of all ages and countries, as neither to require nor claim any puffing notice or lying eulogy. They are not of the class of those marvellous agents which are pompously introduced to public notice, as hurting nobody, and curing every body; which an infant might swallow with impunity, and the most desperate leper take, with the full assurance of his being cleansed from all impurities as entirely as the Syrian of old, after bathing, by the prophet's command, in the waters of the Jordan. Not to keep the reader any longer in suspense, the elixir of life and the genuine restorative are, first, pure water; and, second, milk, either pure as obtained from the cow, or diluted with water, or its component parts separated, as in buttermilk or whey. Copious potations of water, at this season, will be found the very best purifier of the blood and remover of all peccant matter; while milk, as an article of diet, with good light bread, baked on the preceding day, or vegetables, may be regarded as the grand cordial and true tonic. This is, in many countries, the food of the robust ploughman and hardy mountaineer, whose spirits are strung in a very different key to what the sipper of wine and cordial, the bibber of beer and porter, or the tippler of ardent spirits, can boast of. Let us hope, in conclusion, that the eulogists of panaceas, and balms, and balsams, of patent pills and powders, the lovers of wonderful cures, and searchers after the incredible, will have patience with us, this once, for proffering the language of nature and common sense, even though so sadly at variance with their prejudices and interests. The people at large are still credulous enough for all their purposes of deception; and, in despite of our poor efforts, will furnish them, we greatly fear, with a rich harvest in time to come, as they have always done in times past.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The American Biblical Repository for January contains an interesting article from the pen of Professor Patten of the University of New York City, on Public Libraries.

Mr. Patten estimates the number of books in 52 universities and colleges in this country at 287,900 volumes. This statement is probably below the actual number. For instance, the total number of books at Amherst College is stated to be 7,000 whereas it is more than 10,000. Williams College is represented as having 4,500 volumes, while there are more than 6,000. Our own Kenyon is credited for 2,000 volumes, whereas the total number somewhat exceeds 7,000.

We think therefore that 300,000, would have been more nearly accurate than the number mentioned above. The whole number of colleges in the United States is said be about 80. In the 28 not included in the above, he supposes there may be 29,000 volumes including the Students' Libraries, which would give us a total of 329,000. Professor Patten states the number of books in the 15 principal Theological Seminaries at 67,800. This estimate is probably somewhat too low. The Episcopal Seminary at New York is put down at 3,500, whereas it a little exceeds 6,000. We think the gross number cannot be less than 75,000. There are said to be 35 theological seminaries in all: allowing the 20 not enumerated an average of 800 vols. each, we have for the 35 Theological Seminaries of the United States, the gross amount of 91,000 vols. In other public libraries there are about 260,000 volumes. Thus we have for public libraries in the United States,

Belonging to colleges,	329,000
Theological seminaries,	91,000
Other public libraries,	260,000
Total,	680,000

These books are contained in about 200 libraries, which of course embrace many duplicates; if these were rejected, the number would be materially reduced.

Now in 30 European libraries specified by Professor Patten, each of which contains more than 100,000 vols. there are 5,797,000. The number of volumes in all the public libraries of Germany, including the Austrian empire and Prussia, 6,650,000; in all the public libraries of Paris, 1,330,000; in all the public libraries of Lyons, (France) 600,000.

It appears, then, that the whole number of volumes contained in about 200 public libraries of the United States, barely exceed, *numerically*, the number contained in the libraries of the single city of Lyons. And, if reduced to *one* library would not much exceed, in number of volumes, some of the first rate libraries of Europe.

"If it be objected," says Dr. Patten, "that the libraries of Europe have been accumulating for centuries, and thus have swollen to their present imposing size, we would remark, that the University of Gottingen dates its origin *a century* later than our own Harvard, and is now one of the first institutions of the age, with a library of 300,000 volumes, while our venerable Harvard has not yet been able to rise above its 42,000. The university of Berlin was founded in 1809, and is now one of the most distinguished of the Universities of Germany, with a library of 200,000 volumes. The libraries of the university of Bonn, *chartered* in 1818, already numbers 50,000 volumes, exceeding the number of volumes contained in the library of Harvard University, that has just witnessed its *second centennial celebration*.

The best theological library in the United States beyond all question is that of the Andover Theological Seminary, containing 13,000 vols. a catalogue of which very elaborately prepared by Mr. Taylor, is nearly ready for the press. This library is particularly valuable in works relating to the interpretation and explanation of the Bible. It affords most valuable help, in the study of the original languages of the Bible. Several thousand vols. were selected in Germany by Professor Robinson. A well selected and highly valuable library has just been purchased in Europe by Professor Stowe, for the Lane Theological Seminary. The professors and students in most of our theological seminaries now labor under very serious disadvantages in consequence of the limited extent of our theological libraries. Were this deficiency supplied, we have no doubt that our country would not long be behind any other in the production of works of sterling and permanent value in theology, science and literature.—*Christian Register.*

OHIO HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

We have perused the annual discourse delivered before this society, by Timothy Walker, at Columbus, on the 23d ult., with great pleasure. It is replete with interesting historical facts in relation to this young and prosperous state, expressed in a terse and forcible manner. "Few, comparatively, (said the orator) as our years have been, we have more than realized the common growth of centuries. On the 13th of July, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation adopted the celebrated ordinance which prepared this *then wilderness* for social existence, by throwing around it the first protection of law. On the 7th of April, 1788, Cutler and his fellow-pioneers from New England, arrived at Marietta, and there began the first settlement of Ohio. On the 29th November, 1802, the Convention at Chillicothe signed the constitution which made Ohio a member of the Union, with a population of perhaps fifty thousand. In 1830, the census gave to Ohio but a fraction less than *a million* of inhabitants, and now, at the end of fifty years from the adoption of the ordinance, we are assembled here, in the capital of one of the largest states in the confederacy, to lay offerings upon the shrine of our history and philosophy!"

The discourse concludes with the following patriotic exhortation to perseverance in well-doing:

"Looking forward as far as we now look backward, who shall fix limits to what Ohio may become, at the end of her first century? Few of us can hope then to be here; but our doings will then be matters of history. We are to prepare that future for another generation, though our eyes be not permitted to behold it. And we shall have lived to little purpose, if we do not carry our state onward in her thus far wonderful career. It was the proud boast of a Roman Emperor that he found Rome brick, and left it marble. The fathers of Ohio did more. They left civilization where they found barbarism—affluence, where they found penury—blooming gardens, where they found a cheerless waste—fair cities, where they found only wigwams—a palmy state, where they found only desolation. And if we would prove worthy sons of such worthy sires, if we would transmit the great legacy they have left us, not only unimpaired, but improved, no easy task is before us. Let us not be contented with merely preserving the materials of our past history; but remember, also, that we are to make materials for future history. Either for imitation or warning, for our glory or our shame, the example we set will be recorded by our successors, who will compare what we leave with what we found. And thrice happy will be our lot if they, who may look back to us, as we have now looked back to our predecessors, shall be able to pronounce over us, that true, hearty, and emphatic well done, which the fathers of Ohio claim at our hands."

ENGLISH WOMEN IN INDIA.

I hold most religiously, that the study of woman any where, but particularly in India, is the study of philosophy; nor would it be an exaggeration to say, that transcendental beauty furnishes more instruction than transcendental philosophy; for beauty is philosophy without the mysticism of Kant or Richter; philosophy written in plain and living characters, burnished by the hand of nature herself on bright complexions, inscribed in brilliant faces, and taught by eloquent eyes. In Anglo-Indian society, as in every other, woman is the most important and powerful of the social elements. Married women give the tone, not to manners only, but to modes of thinking, in the English circles of India. Single ones have no perceptible influence, for they soon get married, and melt into the character of wives and mothers. No such thing as a regular set of unmarried women exists there; as for a knot of old maids, the forlorn bench of our coteries and ball-rooms, it was never so much as heard of. Judge then of the influence of this very circumstance upon those who move in those circles, and in particular on the female portion of them. A batch of new arrivals are like the hams and cheeses imported by the same vessels; they will not keep till another season. If they do not meet with a suitable match soon after they have lighted on the Indian soil, they must lower their hopes from the delightful dreams of a rapid fortune, shining liveries in Portland place, and a mansion and park in Hampshire—hopes which a union with a civilian of rank can only realize—to some lieutenant-colonel with a liver perforated like a sieve, or a colon almost brought to a full stop, and a pocket not much replenished by a twenty-five years' service. "If 'twere done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly," says Macbeth.

But, gracious heaven! what mistakes people run into, when they talk opprobriously of women going out to the Indian market to be married, and what absurd theories do they construct upon that foolish assumption and ridiculous prejudice! I maintain that, for conjugal happiness, lasting, unbroken, undecaying attachments—for that perfect identity of wishes, of fears, of griefs, of gladnesses—that mutual amalgamation of tastes and sensibilities, which constitutes the highest bliss that can reign in that paradise of the affections—that which Horace in two words describes so beautifully to be the beatitude of the sexual union, the *irrupta copula*, the chain, at once bright as gold and strong as adamant, which clasps two hearts and souls together—there is nothing that equals an Anglo-Indian marriage. True, the affair is quickly decided, and so much the better; for both parties are spared all the odious haggling and the intolerable humming and ha-ing which precede the matrimonial engagement in England. An Anglo-Indian marriage is quite a *veni, vidi, vici*, sort of thing. A few glances rapidly interchanged commence and complete the conquest. Before the band has completed five bars of the quadrille, the proposal is made, accepted, and ratified. And what a world of trouble and vexation is saved! How delightfully is the lover spared (he has enough to employ him at his desk, without the superfluous business of a tedious courtship) all those deadening, cold-blooded references to fathers, mothers, brothers, uncles, aunts, through the whole gauntlet of which he has to run in this country for a little bit of matrimony! Your marriages in India are like the primeval marriages of Eden. The female, indeed, like her first parent, would not "unsought be won," and it is very seldom, or never, that she makes the first proposal; but she requires no very fatiguing chase to catch her; and he who belongs to the corps of *eligibles*, and is in good circumstances to marry, marries almost *sans phrase*, and takes possession of a prize gracefully surrendered to his grasp, without the fears and perturbations of the pursuit. I repeat, once more, that this *ready-made* love spares him a million of those inquietudes, doubts, alarms, jealousies, which torment our lovers at home—"more pangs and fears than wars or women have"—where they have to undergo the tedious process of a previous manufacture.

Thrice and more than thrice happy Anglo-Indian, on whose head the auspicious heavens thus shower rupees and beauty, the smiles of fortune and of woman commingling in due proportions to bless thee—the smiles of the celestial goddess lending redoubled fascination to those of the earthly one, whom thy arms encircle—their union the truest omen and firmest guarantee of conjugal love and conjugal enjoyment! It is true that beauty ceases to blaze from the first moment that it arrives in India; but it does not on that account "shake its light wings" and fly altogether. It does not shine, indeed, with the heat of a Persian sun, that strikes dead its worshippers. So much the better. Instead of the common-place blushing tint of the European countenance, you take its mild and subdued lustre, (no bad exchange) subdued perhaps into almost a vestal paleness; but it is a paleness which, in a woman essentially pretty or beautiful, disfigures no lineament, distorts no feature, obliterates no dimple, but brings them all forth into stronger relief, and, like the moon of Paradise, "shadowy sets off the face of things;" whilst the eyes, the window from which the soul peeps, rain the same, if not more than the same influence;* discourse the same, if not more touching eloquence; and are doubly radiant from the extinction of the lesser lights that, in your healthy, English faces, play in rivalry around them.

Away, then, with the stupid gossip about the mercenary marriages of India—the markets, as they are called, where English beauty is bought and sold Iaffirm, without hazard of contradiction, that there are more interested and venal marriages celebrated in the space of one day in London, than have taken place in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, since those places have been presidencies. If those places are *markets*, Almack's and the Italian Opera are *shambles*. How many young ladies, who have reached the marriageable period, could I name, who, at the very time that they were curling up their noses at Miss S. or Miss W., who had just sailed on their outward-bound voyage to the East, with the undissembled speculation of getting husbands, were themselves from morn to night occupied in the hope of entangling some middle-aged baronet, or banker, or wealthy esquire, into a matrimonial promise, and setting in motion their whole train of artillery to carry their point! And what is the destination of a young girl of fashion in London, from the first flutter of her heart at the sight of a beau? What is taught her by the counsels of mamma, or the examples of elder sisters?—What are the aims that engross her whole being, all her waking, all her sleeping thoughts? What is the goal which her young imagination pants to arrive at? Is it the simple union of the affections—the unadulterated choice of the mind, with no dowry, no worldly wealth, but that of love—the gratuitous dedication of her whole soul, the unbought devotion of her heart, to one beloved and beloving object? No; she has been too well tutored not to discard all this nonsense with contempt, as the idle dream of thoughtlessness and folly.

The females sent out to India to try their chance for an establishment are, for the most part, nurtured to the hopes of a competent, rather than a splendid union. To this end they are educated, modestly indeed, but sufficiently to qualify them for the duties of wives and mothers. They are taught the art of pleasing by means of those accomplishments, which are no more than a necessary part of female education, instead of the fascinations which glare and dazzle rather than delight, and are more fitted for the stare and gaze of public admiration than for the chaste and sober ornaments of domestic life. Having probably some friendly connexions in India, they arrive there generally under the protection of kind and matronlike residents, with whom they become domiciled, and who, from their experience of the character and morals of the male society at their respective presidencies, are enabled to give them the most salutary advice as to the important choice on which depends the wo or the weal of their after-lives. What is there mercenary or venal in this? It is an egregious blunder to imagine that there can be no real affection in these marriages. I never heard that the little god of love could make no use of his wings for being encumbered with rupees, or that his arrows were less efficacious because they were tipped with gold.—*Anglo-India.*

* —— Bright eyes
Rain influence and adjudge the prize.—*Milton.*

SO DID NOT WASHINGTON.

The recent transactions at the seat of government for the United States, should influence every lover of his country to pause and ask, is this genuine patriotism? Is this true valor? Is this the example set by the illustrious founders of this great republic? In answer to these questions I send for insertion in your journal the following account of him who is pre-eminent, in every respect, in the estimation of every true American.

In 1754, Washington was stationed at Alexandria with his regiment, the only one in the colony, and of which he was colonel. There happened at that time to be an election in Alexandria for members of the assembly, and the ballot ran high between Col. George Fairfax and Mr. William Elzey. Washington was on the side of Fairfax, and a Mr. William Payne headed the friends of Elzey.

In the course of the contest Washington grew very warm, (for his passions naturally were terrible, though a wise regard to duty, honor, and happiness, soon reduced them to proper command,) and unluckily said something to Mr. Payne, who (though but a cub in size was a lion in heart) raised his shelalah, and at a blow extended the hero Washington on the ground. News was soon carried to the regiment that their Colonel was murdered by the mob! On the passions of the soldiers, who doated on their commander, such a report fell at once like a flash of lightning on a magazine of gunpowder. In a moment the whole regiment was under arms, and in rapid motion toward the town, burning for vengeance. During this time Washington had been liberally plied with cold water, acids, and volatiles; and happily for Mr. Payne and his party, was so far recovered as to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, who crowded around him with faces of honest joy to see him yet alive.

After thanking them for such an evidence of their attachment to him, he assured them that he was not materially injured, and begged them, by their love of him and of their duty, to return peaceably to their barracks. As for himself, he went to his room generously chastising his passion, which had just struck out a spark that had like to have thrown the whole town into a flame; and feeling himself the aggressor of Mr. Payne, he resolved to make him the honorable reparation of asking his pardon. No sooner had he made this heroic resolution, than recovering that delicious gaiety, which ever accompanies good purposes in a virtuous mind, he then spent the evening in a circle of friends, manifesting all the cheerfulness which he could have done if nothing had happened. Early next morning he wrote a polite note of invitation to Mr. Payne to meet him at the tavern. Payne took it for a challenge, and repaired to the tavern in full expectation of smelling gunpowder. But what was his surprise, on entering the chamber, to see, in lieu of a brace of pistols, a decanter of wine and a pair of glasses on the table. Washington rose, met him, and offering his hand, with a smile began. "Mr. Payne to err sometimes is nature—to rectify error is always glory—I believe I was wrong in the affair of yesterday. You have had, I think some satisfaction; and if you deem that sufficient, here is my hand—let us be friends."

"An act of such sublime virtue produced its proper effect on the mind of Mr. Payne, who from that moment became the most enthusiastic admirer and friend of Washington."

Would the distinguished men of our nation but be persuaded to emulate an example so correct and truly heroic in the youthful Washington, our newspapers would no longer shock us with accounts of human life sacrificed on the altar of false principles of honor. Would they but exert the courage, the only true courage, to stamp into immediate silence the clamors of passion, and arouse to the sacred calls of duty and their country's real glory, there would be no room for acts which agonize the kindred circle with unutterable anguish and horror, and shroud a nation in the habiliments of shame—the guilt of which only could be extenuated in the darkest ages of the world.

I wish to be understood as expressing no sentiment as to the relative merits of the belligerents; but to record the unqualified condemnation which every honorable man in this repuhlic, should stamp upon all who in any way participate in perpetuating this relic of a barbarous age.—*Christian Advocate.*

A French Naval School.—There exists at Bordeaux a Naval School, founded by Messrs. Laporte of that town, which at this time has 85 boys, and has already sent double the number to sea, well prepared with all the rudiments of their profession. It is established in the ancient Church of St. Simon. The space between the inner vault and the outer roof is converted into the resemblance of the main deck of a 24-gun frigate, and in which there is room for 300 hammocks to be swung. It is elevated 60 feet from the ground, and on the top of the tower is an observatory, with all the instruments for taking solar and stellar observations. In the body of the church are placed masts, yards, spars, ropes, and blocks, and every other material for teaching the pupils all the first elements of their profession. This ship-on-shore completely commands the whole city, and is seen rising above its roofs and domes, and has lately been christened the *Helene*, after the Duchess of Orleans. In the lower part of the establishment there is an ingenious machine with moveable planks, so contrived as to produce the motion of a ship at sea, in order to give the embryo sailors what in nautical phrase are termed *sea-legs*. To this is added a shooting-ground for practising firing at a mark with pistols and guns. The expense of a boy's tuition at this institution for three months is only 33fr., whereas the cost at the Government Naval Schools is beyond all proportion greater. The Minister of Public Instruction, in consideration of the great benefit to the country produced by the establishment, has sent a contribution of 5,000fr. towards the first expenses.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE.

Some farmers think, that to make money by the business, it is only necessary to cultivate large farms—of several hundred acres; others think that to raise and harvest crops at the least possible expense is the great secret: some again, think that covering their land with wheat crops, year after year is to pocket the most cash; and others that to raise cattle, or to devote the farm entirely to a dairy, or to raising sheep, goes ahead of every thing else.

They are not all correct. Which of them is? We will first say who is not. Cultivating a large farm is not profitable unless it is thoroughly done, for a man who makes nothing on one acre, will not be likely to make more on a thousand, with the same kind of culture.—Those who own very large farms, too frequently attempt to cultivate them with the least possible expense, or else neglect them entirely; and this superficial farming, is after all, by far, the most expensive, as we shall proceed to show. It is generally quite as expensive to cultivate an acre of land which is in a bad state, as one in fine condition, and often more so; if for instance, the crop is so small that it is only worth the expense of raising it, there is no profit whatever; but if the land be good, the expense the same, and the crop twice as great, one half, of course, will be clear gain. Hence the vast importance of adopting such a course of farming as to tend constantly to the improvement of the land. This course is not close cropping with wheat, nor suffering it to remain constantly in meadow or pasture.

But to effect improvement in land, it is necessary to pursue a course of rotation in crops—to manure as much as is practicable, either by stable manure or by turning under green crops, with a proper use of lime, and to render all wet ground sufficiently dry by under draining. For this capital is necessary; and hence a farmer must not only have land to cultivate, but he must have means besides in sufficient quantity to carry on his operations to the best advantage.

It is true that many farmers have made money by close cropping with wheat; but there is no doubt that if instead of this, they had pursued a proper course of rotation, they might have done as well at the time, and instead of exhausting their land, been constantly rendering it more productive. A proof of this is afforded by an experiment made several years ago. One portion of land was cropped every second year; on another portion a longer time intervened between the crops of wheat, by a judicious system of rotation; and although wheat was the main crop, yet the increased fertility which this course caused, and the consequent increase both in the wheat and intervening crops, rendered the latter course ultimately the most profitable, with the additional advantage of leaving the ground in the best condition.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, &c. being all similar in their effects in exhausting land, it becomes necessary to introduce the culture of some other crops more generally than exists at present, in order to form a proper rotation. Peas and beans are both excellent for preceding any of the grain crops just mentioned; and the red-eyed China bean cultivated in drills or hills would doubtless be as profitable as wheat or corn.

The culture of root crops is a most powerful means of enriching land. A crop of corn the last summer, was twice as productive after ruta baga as after corn, fertility and manuring being the same in both cases.

J. J. T.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

There is one prevailing error among this class of society, which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked, that education is of little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly all that is useful in our pilgrimage through life, is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutiæ of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensive identity. Where, then, is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer, the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human nature to its practical use.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together, and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times, but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer, by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is, therefore, not only wise and expedient to commence or carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education, because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science, though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the west; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor a spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower, but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine that rears finer and produces more, were educated hands to superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties and the science of its developments.

Farmers, give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them, that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable. Firm and unshaken by human vicissitude, it will be the enduring companion to your children through life, it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyond the land of death.—*Troy Whig.*

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